

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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REPORTAGE ON UN SECRETARY GENERAL WALDHEIM'S VISIT

Banquet, Huang Hua Speech

OW101356 Beijing XINHUA in English 1343 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, today reiterated Chinese Government's three principles on the settlement of the Afghan and Kampuchean questions. He was speaking at the banquet in honor of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and his party at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

In his speech, Huang Hua said: "The Chinese Government has always held that three principles must be observed in settling the Afghan and Kampuchean questions: First, the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of the aggressor troops, which is the prerequisite for and the key to the settlement of the questions; second, the people of the two countries should decide their own destiny, free from any foreign interference; third, the independence and nonaligned status of the two countries should be unconditionally restored and respected. These principles are in total consonance with the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the UN Charter."

Huang Hua said: "The Chinese people firmly stand on the side of the Kampuchean and Afghan peoples and resolutely support them in their heroic struggles against the aggressors." "We support the international conference on the Kampuchean question soon to be held in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolution, and we will work with all the other participants for positive results in making the aggressors withdraw their troops and bringing about the right to self-determination for the Kampuchean people."

Further on Banquet Speeches

OW101526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Huang Hua said today "China will, as she did in the past, make unswerving efforts and work together with all the other peace-loving member states of the UN for the realization of the purposes and principles of the UN Charter." He said this at a banquet he gave for Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, Mrs Waldheim and their party in the Great Hall of the People here tonight.

In his dinner speech, Huang Hua drew attention to the fact that the international situation is becoming more turbulent and, with the intensified pursuance of an expansionist policy by the hegemonists, the factors making for war are growing. "This constitutes a grave challenge to world peace and security as well as to the United Nations", the vice-premier said. "People of various countries are deeply concerned over this development, and they should jointly take on the responsibility of frustrating this challenge," he added.

Huang Hua condemned the Soviet Union and Vietnam for expanding their wars of aggression in Afghanistan and Kampuchea in defiance of the UN resolutions calling for the unconditional withdrawal of Soviet and Vietnamese troops.

Huang Hua reiterated China's strong condemnation of the Israeli expansionists' flagrant air raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor. He said, the Chinese Government and people firmly support Iraq and other Arab countries in their just struggle.



He urged the United Nations to play a greater role in opposing apartheid and colonialism practised by the South African authorities and supporting the people in southern Africa in their struggle for national independence and liberation, in opposing Israeli expansionism and supporting the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle for the recovery of their lost territories and the restoration of their national rights as well as in bringing about the global negotiations and establishing a new international economic order.

Mr Waldheim in his speech paid tribute to "the increasingly active role that China is playing in the manifold activities of the world organization." He said: "The positions that China takes on various issues command great respect and attention and are indeed of major importance in any assessment of the international situation."

"The world is fraught with new tensions and conflicts which threaten peace and security in many parts of our globe," the secretary general said. He mentioned the Middle East, Kampuchea, Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq war as problems the United Nations should help to solve. In our efforts to resolve these conflicts, I am sure that China will give us its full support," he said. He stressed that "these endeavours have to be securely based on the principles of the charter; in particular, respect for the territorial integrity, independence and political sovereignty of all states, non-interference in their internal affairs and the non-use of force. This is as true in regard to the many crisis situations in Asia as it is in other parts of the world."

He also emphasized the importance of the North-South dialogue and global economic negotiations. "I am deeply convinced that there can be no lasting stability in the world while millions continue to exist in a state of absolute poverty and deprivation," Mr Waldheim said.

He again expressed concern over Israel's bombing of Iraq's nuclear plant which he described as a "serious violation of international law." He said, "The world has condemned this violence."

Earlier this afternoon, Huang Hua and Kurt Waldheim held a round of talks here. Among those present on the UN side were Rafeeuddin Ahmed, chief of cabinet; Bi Jilong, under secretary general for the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development; and George Mautner-Markhof, special assistant to the secretary general. The Chinese officials present included Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs and Ling Qing, China's permanent representative to the United Nations.

#### 11 June Talks

OW110818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping today joined the world-wide condemnation of Israel's air raid on Iraq while calling for continued attention to the questions of Kampuchea and Afghanistan, "the two major hot spots in the present-day world." He made these remarks at a meeting with Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general of the United Nations, in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

Deng Xiaoping said the Israeli air strike on Iraq's nuclear reactor violated international law and jeopardized international peace and stability.

"However," he said, "no matter what new problems emerge on the international scene, the issues of Kampuchea and Afghanistan must not be put aside."

Deng Xiaoping said: "These two issues are characterized by the fact of one country occupying another by force of arms. The United Nations General Assembly has adopted resolutions on both questions. Toleration of the continued occupation of these two countries by Vietnamese and Soviet troops is tantamount to negation of the UN Charter."

Deng Xiaoping said the present international situation is even more turbulent and unstable than before. "So long as all forces opposing hegemonism and cherishing peace unite, they are able to defer the outbreak of a major war. If they can avert it, so much the better."

Waldheim said the present world situation is indeed becoming more and more complex. He said he will work for a solution to the Kampuchean and Afghan issues in the spirit of the relevant UN resolutions and the principles of the UN Charter.

As a result of his consultations with all parties concerned, Waldheim said, the international conference on Kampuchea is scheduled to take place on July 13 in New York. Deng Xiaoping said he appreciated the secretary-general's efforts.

Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and China's permanent representative to the United Nations, Ling Qing, were among those present at today's talks, as well as members of the UN secretary-general's party.

#### AFP Reports Waldheim's Remarks

OW110846 Paris AFP in English 0827 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, Jun 11 (AFP)--The non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is to try to negotiate with Vietnam over Cambodia, where some 200,000 Vietnamese troops are present, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim indicated here today. He said the five-nation body would try to form a working group during next month's scheduled international conference in New York on Cambodia, in an attempt to open talks with Vietnamese leaders. Mr Waldheim is organising the conference following an initiative taken at the UN by the ASEAN members--Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Vietnam has refused to take part in the conference, scheduled for July 13.

"ASEAN countries are considering setting up, after the general debate, a committee or a working group, which will then deal with the follow-up of the conference," Mr Waldheim said. "It may be that the group can then contact the other side in order to establish a negotiating process." He would not, however, predict the outcome of the New York talks, which are also to be boycotted by the Soviet bloc. The secretary-general conceded that Vietnam's absence was a "problem." Sources close to Mr Waldheim said they expected about 60 countries to take part in the New York conference.

Mr Waldheim, who arrived here yesterday from Tokyo, has so far conferred with Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier Huang Hua and with China's paramount leader party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping. He said his talks with the Chinese had mainly centered on Cambodia but had also touched on other major Asian issues such as Afghanistan and Korea. The UN secretary-general was today holding a second round of talks with Mr Huang. He will also meet Premier Zhao Ziyang Monday.

Asked whether he might cut short his five-day visit to attend tomorrow's emergency meeting of the UN Security Council called by Baghdad following Sunday's Israeli raid on an Iraqi nuclear installation, Mr Waldheim said this would depend on how the council debate evolves. If tomorrow's session is devoted only to declarations by the respective parties, Mr Waldheim, who condemned the Israeli attack as a "violation of international law," said he would not cut short his visit here. But he said that if the Security Council immediately put into debate, he would return to UN headquarters in New York.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ASSAILS ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

OW111144 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Report on XINHUA correspondent (Hua Xiu's) commentary: "Another Dead Piece in a Game of Chess"]

[Text] The commentary says: Some Americans have proposed that the United States should sell arms to China as well as Taiwan, and use arms sales to China to get China's approval for U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. They have given this equilibrium strategy a nice name-- a flexible strategy--gleefully attempting to revive the dead piece in a game of chess. In fact, it is still a dead piece.

The commentary points out: According to the principle of the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the United States of America, the United States recognizes the PRC Government as the sole legal government of China, and Taiwan as a part of China. The United States can only maintain unofficial relations with Taiwan within this context. Therefore, it is only right that the United States should stop arms sales to the Taiwan authorities.

The commentary says: China has put forward the policy of unifying the motherland by peaceful means. Although the Taiwan authorities have stubbornly refused to hold peace talks, the Chinese people, the majority of the people in Taiwan and Overseas Chinese included, endorse this policy. Even in the United States, quite a lot of people believe that there is no tension in the Taiwan Strait. By arming Taiwan under these circumstances, is the United States deliberately trying to create tension in the Taiwan Strait? Does this not in a way offset the efforts to oppose hegemony and safeguard peace in the Far East and the western Pacific region? Is this not a factor undermining the development of strategic relations between China and the United States?

HAIG'S DEPARTURE FOR ASIAN VISIT REPORTED

OW110836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig and his wife Patricia F. Haig left here tonight for China on the first leg of their trip to Asia and the Pacific. His party to China includes John F. Holdridge, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, and twelve other officials from the State and Defense Departments and the National Security Council. Minister of the Chinese Embassy Lin Zhaonan and his wife saw them off at the Andrews airport. Chinese Ambassador Chai Zemin and his wife had left here for China earlier this morning and will meet Secretary of State Haig and his party in Beijing.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES U.S. AMBASSADOR NOMINATION

OW101206 Hong Kong AFP in English 1034 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, 10 Jun (AFP)--The Chinese Government today announced it had given the green light for the appointment of a new U.S. ambassador to China, 61-year-old career diplomat Arthur J. Hummel, currently ambassador to Pakistan. "We have agreed to the appointment of Mr Arthur J. Hummel as the U.S. ambassador to China" (to succeed Leonard Woodcock who left last February), a Chinese Government spokesman said here. The move came a few days ahead of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's scheduled arrival in Beijing for a five-day visit.

Mr Hummel, who was born in China and spent a major part of his youth in this country, speaks fluent Chinese. Mr Hummel's appointment to the Beijing embassy has yet to be officially announced by Washington and it will become effective only after ratification by the U.S. Senate. Mr Hummel was held prisoner by Japanese troops in China in the early stage of World War Two before he escaped and joined a Chinese guerrilla unit. He also served as ambassador to Ethiopia and Burma as well as assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.



U.S. TO SUSPEND AIRCRAFT SHIPMENT TO ISRAEL

OW110738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--The United States has decided to suspend for the time being the shipment of four F-16 aircraft to Israel scheduled to begin this week. An announcement to that effect came after President Reagan conferred today with his top national security advisers on U.S. reaction to the Israeli raid on Iraq's nuclear research facility.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig, in a letter to Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that the suspension was directed by President Reagan as "a substantial violation" of the 1952 agreement under which the United States has sold arms to Israel "may have occurred." The 1952 U.S.-Israeli agreement on U.S. military sales to Israel states Israel assures that it "will not undertake any act of aggression against any other states." Six F-15's and eight F-16's were involved in the attack on Iraq's reactor on June 7.

But the United States is "conducting a review of the entire matter," Haig added. The administration would consider the Israeli contention that the attack "was necessary for its defense because the reactor was intended to produce atomic bombs and would become operational very soon and that, once it became operational, an attack would have been impossible because it could not have been carried out without exposing the inhabitants of Baghdad to massive radioactive lethal fallout," Haig said.

VICE PRESIDENT BUSH, OTHERS ON CUBAN AGGRESSION

OW061036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1608 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jun (XINHUA)--According to a Western news agency's report from Washington, U.S. Vice President Bush on 3 June declared that the U.S. Government "will not tolerate Cuban aggression" and will assist countries "which are vulnerable to Cuba's intervention in their affairs." According to the report, Bush made clear this stance in his speech before the Council of the Americas. He said: The first test of this policy was in El Salvador. Bush said: "Cuba is the principle threat to peace in this region (the Western Hemisphere), a threat that is underwritten by enormous Soviet subsidies to the Cuban economy and military arm."

On the same day, Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, addressed the Council of the Americas, saying: Cuba has sent 600 to 800 military advisers to Nicaragua in an attempt to turn that country into "a forward base for its activities" in the Americas. He added: There are reports that armored trucks, tanks and jets are being delivered to Nicaragua in a steady stream. Enders said: Cuba "is systematically building up a mechanism for destroying the existing institutions and governments" in some countries in the Western Hemisphere.

In another report, Daniel Ortega, member of the Nicaraguan government council, told the U.S. press that the report that Nicaragua had Soviet-made tanks or jet fighters was "entirely groundless."

BRIEFS

SOCCER TEAM'S U.S. VISIT--New York, 29 May (XINHUA)--The eighteen-member Chinese national soccer team wound up its tour in the United States and left here for Tokyo today. During their stay in the United States, the Chinese team played four exhibition matches with U.S. soccer teams in Rochester, Allentown, Charlotte and New York, with three wins and one loss. Among the 18 players, 17 were members of the Chinese team which won first place in 1982 World Cup Asian-Ocean Zone Group Four qualifying matches. The Chinese team will take part in an international soccer tournament in Tokyo in early June. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0155 GMT 29 May 81 OW]

VICE PREMIER WAN LI MEETS JAPANESE LEGISLATORS

OW101542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, Jun 10 (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Wan Li met with a delegation from the Agriculture-Forestry-Fishery Committee of the Japanese House of Representatives headed by Kunio Tanabe in the Great Hall of the People here today.

Explaining China's agricultural policy, Vice Premier Wan Li said: "We encourage peasants to develop a diversified economy to ensure allround development of agriculture in light of natural conditions, respect their right to farm'g and help them acquire more scientific and technical knowledge so that their income will increase steadily."

On Sino-Japanese economic relations, the vice premier said the two countries should continue to supply each other's needs through trade. He said there are broad prospects for cooperation in energy and other fields.

Present at the meeting were Sun Pinghua, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese ambassador to China.

JAPAN'S SUPPORT OF ASEAN KAMPUCHEA POSITION CITED

OW081302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--"The Japanese Government fully supports the line followed by ASEAN and based on the UN resolution on solving the Kampuchean problem through consultations," Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki told visiting Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila this morning. During the meeting, Suzuki officially invited Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to visit Japan this fall.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda also met with the Thai foreign minister today and exchanged views with him on the Kampuchean problem. Sitthi asked for Japan's cooperation at the international meeting on Kampuchea scheduled for July in New York. Sonoda reiterated Japan's support for ASEAN's position. Sitthi arrived here yesterday afternoon.

XINHUA REPORTS SUZUKI BEGINS WESTERN EUROPE TOUR

OW090712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, accompanied by Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, left here today on a 13-day visit to six Western European countries. The prime minister will talk over the international situation and Japanese-European relations with the heads of West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Britain, Holland and France.

Because, during the last few days Soviet military intervention in the Poland crisis has loomed larger, and tension is increasing in Europe, it is generally anticipated that the Western countries' policy towards the Soviet Union will be an important topic in the talks between the Japanese prime minister and his European hosts.



In view of the recent buildup of the Japanese-U.S. alliance and the summit of industrialized countries due to take place in Ottawa next month, the success of Mr Suzuki's European tour will depend largely on how he can coordinate Western countries in their policy towards the Soviets.

Western Europe is now facing the pressure of unemployment, inflation and trade deficits, and the Japanese-European summit talks will this time focus on the smoothing away of their trade scruples, and particularly the limitation of Japanese car exports to Europe.

Susumu Nikaido, chairman of the Executive Council of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, went to Europe on Sunday to put in some spadework in preparation for the summit talks. Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Rokusuke Tanaka will start visiting EEC countries on June 13 for the purpose of developing a closer Japanese-European tie.

Mr Suzuki's present tour is the first formal visit in eight years of a prime minister to Europe. It is his third foreign trip in six months and follows a visit to ASEAN countries in January and an American tour in May. This indicates that Japan attaches increasing importance to diplomatic efforts in the present tumultuous international situation.

#### JAPANESE PROTEST MIDWAY'S RETURN TO YOKOSUKA

OW051928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Jun (XINHUA)--The aircraft carrier Midway of the U.S. 7th Fleet returned this morning to its home port of the Yokosuka naval base amid protests mingled with welcome.

The announcement a few days ago of the carrier's return gave rise to a debate in the Japanese Diet (parliament) over whether it was carrying nuclear weapons. The debate was touched off by a statement of Edwin Reischauer, U.S. ambassador to Japan in the earlier 1960's, that the United States had shipped nuclear weapons to Japan which has long been sensitive to nuclear weapons.

The Japan Socialist Party and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan held a protest rally of several thousand people yesterday evening in Rinkai Park, opposite to the port of Yokosuka. This morning, 22 ships rallied outside the port to protest against the return of the Midway. This was followed by rallies and parades organized by various opposition factions in Rinkai Park. Such anti-U.S. activities were rarely seen in the past few years.

On the same day, the governor of Kanagawa Prefecture Kazuji Nagasumade a protest statement. Mayor of Yokosuka Kazuo Yokoyama expressed his "regret" over the matter to reporters.

The ruling liberal Democratic Party has sent its Chairman of the Executive Board Susumu Nikaido and 13 other Diet members to Yokosuka port to greet the Midway. A band from the Maritime Self-Defense Force attended the welcome ceremony. Some rightwing organizations also sent vehicles to welcome the Midway.

Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said this morning that it was a pleasure to see the safe return of the Midway.

XINHUA REPORT ON 11 JUN SRV BORDER PROVOCATIONS

CW111304 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Kunming, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--About two companies of Vietnamese troops on 11 June again invaded the Koulin area of the Mengdong commune in Malipo County of Yunnan Province, killing and wounding 17 frontier guards from our side. At about 0500 early this morning, the Vietnamese troops launched fierce artillery bombardments to our front positions in the Koulin area. On one area of high ground guarded by our frontier guards, more than 450 heavy artillery shells of various kinds fell and killed 7 and wounded 10 of our frontier guards.

Under the cover of artillery bombardment, about two companies of Vietnamese infantry troops launched attacks against our positions in an attempt to invade and occupy our territory. To defend the territory of the motherland, our heroic frontier guards valiantly counterattacked the invading enemies. As of 0930 they had successively repelled the enemies' three offensives. The Vietnamese troops left more than 20 bodies along our positions.

RENMIN RIBAO QUOTES REFUGEES ON CONDITIONS IN SRV

HK051209 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 81 p 7

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Zhou Yizhi [0719 3015 0037] and Liang Ping [2730 1627]; "Even the Trees in Hanoi Want To Get Out!--Accusations by Vietnam Refugees"]

[Text] According to the UN High Commission for Refugees in Hong Kong and the Hong Kong refugee camp, a new flood of Vietnamese refugees has started, and moreover, the number is still rising. Between early January and 25 May this year, some 3,378 Vietnamese refugees arrived in Hong Kong. This is more than double last year's figures. In the month of April, this figure reached more than 1,400 people and even more than the total number in the first 3 months of this year. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Hong Kong holds that this new influx of refugees is a "serious problem."

The reporters paid a visit to the Kai Tak refugee camp in the northern part of Hong Kong. Under the eaves of the main gate of the camp is a group of Vietnamese refugees who have just been transferred from the quarantine center. They sit on the ground with their blankets and belongings. They are beginning to lose their worried look and are rejoicing over their narrow escape.

"Why did you want to leave Vietnam?"

The moment this question was asked, a woman of about 50 started weeping. She is Madame Nguyen from the city of Haiphong in north Vietnam, and she had a small business before coming out. She said: "They confiscate personal property at will and levy a heavy tax. Even a small shop has to pay 1,000 dong (Vietnamese money) a month in tax and it is impossible to do business. There is not enough food and no way to make a living. It is impossible to support a family. I couldn't stand it any longer, so I borrowed some money and took three of my children with me. We had to spend three taels of gold and 60,000 dong before we could get out. I still do not know whether my husband and the other two children have gotten out or not. We have lost all contact and I don't know what to do ...." Before she finished, she was already weeping uncontrollably.

Nguyen Ca, 37, and A Tho, 25, both came from Haiphong. The moment they put down their belongings, they launched into their accusations. Nguyen Ca said: "Life is very difficult in Vietnam at present. There are two kinds of rations. Some of the people get 17 kilos a month, and some 10 kilos a month. Actually, they only get five kilos--the rest must be purchased at a high price.

"The official price for grain is only several hao a jun, but the black market price is 12 dong a kilo. As a worker, I have trouble supporting myself much less a family." A Tho continued: "Vietnam is now like a prison and there is not a bit of personal freedom. Internally, the government is oppressive. People must apply for a pass even for movement from one province to another. There is a great deal of injustice. We workers work our fingers to the bone without getting enough to wear and eat, but the rulers lead decadent and luxurious lives and ride roughshod over the people. If you express the slightest dissatisfaction, they will arrest you and throw you in prison for 5 to 10 years. Externally, they also want to expand their rule and make war everywhere. They attacked Kampuchea and said that they are trying to 'realize communism.' Their war with China is even more inexplicable. They conscript young people into the army, and we have to hide. We greatly hate these things being done by the Vietnamese Government."

"Are there many people in Vietnam who want to get out?"

Nguyen Ca and A Tho answered at the same time: "Many people want to run away including some officials in the government. Although control is very strict at the moment, we estimate there will be more people escaping in the latter part of this year and next year." "Our boat was adrift in the vast ocean and we went through all kinds of hardships. There was little chance of survival and many perished at sea. But we would rather drown than return to Vietnam."

This is indeed a case of "tyranny is more ferocious than a tiger!"

A Ha was an electrician in Hanoi. He said angrily: "If the Vietnamese authorities relax control a bit, even the trees in Vietnam will want to get out!" Altogether 117 of them had escaped from Hanoi to Haiphong without any trouble. Despite the strict control kept by the government and the public security personnel along the way, as long as you offer them bribes and pay a "toll" they will provide you with all kinds of "conveniences." In order to survive, many refugees have to leave their native place, and there are people who take advantage of this opportunity to make money from them.

In the refugee camps, the mothers are smiling again and the children are prancing about. But not long ago they were famished and emaciated, adrift in a small boat in the vast ocean hoping for heaven to save them. When will this man-made exodus to the sea come to an end?

#### LAO SOLDIERS KILL VIETNAMESE TROOPS 5 JUNE

BK110815 Beijing in Lao to Laos 1230 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] XINHUA reported from Bangkok yesterday that on 5 June 5 Lao Government soldiers, who were displeased with the Vietnamese occupation and control of Laos, shot and killed 10 Vietnamese soldiers. The Lao soldiers then fled to Thailand. Quoting Nong Khai provincial governor Kuson Santitham, Thai newspapers reported yesterday that on 5 June Lao Government soldiers stationed at (Ban Samphanna) in Vientiane Province, who were extremely indignant at the Vietnamese troops for intimidating Lao villagers and raping village women, took up arms and shot 10 Vietnamese soldiers. They also seized a bazooka, 2 rifles and some 20 rounds of ammunition from them.

#### ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN MANILA

OW110802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Manila, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--"A complete and full discussion on the international conference on Kampuchea" will top the agenda of the June 17-18 ASEAN foreign ministers' conference in Manila, said Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo in an interview yesterday.

The foreign ministers of Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines will meet here to discuss a number of international issues, the Kampuchean problem in particular. The foreign ministers of Brunei and Papua New Guinea will also attend the meeting.

According to sources close to the meeting, the Kampuchean problem will dominate the preparatory meeting occupying four of its six topics, including the international conference on Kampuchea set to be held in New York on July 13, the plan of action for the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly and the formation of a united front in Kampuchea. The other two topics are Sri Lanka's application for membership in the ASEAN and the restructuring of the organization, the sources said.

On June 19-20, there will be the dialogue between the ASEAN ministers and the third countries. Among those attending the dialogue are U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Foreign Minister Anthony A. Street of Australia, Mark MacGuigan of Canada, Sunao Sonoda of Japan, Brian Talboys of New Zealand and Cristoph A. vander Klauuw, minister and president of the European Economic Council.

#### KANG SHIEN MEETS AUSTRALIAN OIL DELEGATION

OW081642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Kang Shien today met with a delegation from the Ampol Oil Company of Australia, led by A.E. Harris, president of the company, in the Great Hall of the People here. This comprehensive Australian company is now taking part in joint geophysical prospecting in China's seven off-shore zones.

During the meeting, Kang Shien said, "Cooperation between China and Australia is good. The prospect for exploiting energy resources jointly is also good. We welcome the Ampol Oil Company to take part in public bidding for exploiting oil on the seas."

Present at the meeting were H.A. Dunn, Australian ambassador to China, and Zhang Wenbing, vice minister of the petroleum industry. The Australians arrived in Beijing June 4. They will leave here shortly for home.

#### INDONESIA'S SUHARTO SUPPORTS KOREAN REUNIFICATION

OW051236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jun (XINHUA)--Indonesia welcomed a peaceful reunification of Korea, President Suharto told visiting Deputy Prime Minister Kye Ung-tae of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea yesterday, according to reports from Jakarta. A united Korea would benefit stability in the western Pacific and security in Southeast Asia as well, said Minister Coordinator for Political and Security Affairs Maraden Panggabean quoting the President.

Panggabean had a meeting with the Korean deputy prime minister Wednesday. At the meeting they discussed bilateral, regional, and international issues. Kye Ung-tae and his party arrived in Jakarta Tuesday and will leave today.

#### BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION IN SHANGHAI--Pei Xianbai, vice mayor of Shanghai, on 5 June hosted a banquet in honor of the Australian delegation led by Peter James Nixon, minister of primary industry. The delegation arrived in Shanghai from Beijing 4 June. [Text]  
[Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Jun 81 OW]



BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON KING'S PRC VISIT

OW092012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Brussels, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, who had accompanied King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola on their visit to China, told reporters on the plane that it had been a fruitful visit. The visit, he said, had been an act of goodwill which would have important influence on the relations between the two countries in future. The Chinese had shown great concern over Belgium which is at the centre of Europe, he added. Nothomb stressed that the Belgian-Chinese relationship could not just be a political and economic one, but should be a cultural one, too. He said, "There is place for cooperation, and we should seize this chance." He noted that the Chinese have not the least intention to rely on foreign countries, but they do not refuse to cooperate.

PRC DELEGATIONS ATTEND AIR SHOW IN PARIS

OW051936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1926 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 5 Jun (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand today opened the 34th international air show at Le Bourget Airfield north of the capital and watched aerial demonstrations by French airplanes. More than 844 units from 25 countries have participated in the show which was organized by the group of French aviation and spaceflight industries. On show are over 250 civil and military planes in addition to scientific and applied satellites and missiles of different types.

The show bears witness to the neck-to-neck competition between the two superpowers in the domains of aviation and spaceflight whether in the military, civil or commercial fields. The United States has taken a model of its space shuttle to the show. U.S. astronauts John Young and Robert Crippen are here specially for the show and will explain in person their experiences in the control cabin. The Soviet Union put on show its new sealed flying suit for cosmonauts. It also sent two astronauts to the show to explain their life in space.

Exhibition sources indicated that they are expecting 10,000 professionals and 1,500 official delegations to come to visit the show in the next 10 days. Three delegations from China are here for the occasion.

LORD CARRINGTON COMMENTS ON MIDEAST ISSUE CITED

OW081744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--Europe is still hoping to help reach a peaceful settlement for the Middle East crisis on the basis of the Venice Declaration issued by West European leaders last year, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said today, according to news from Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The Venice Declaration of the European Economic Community called for participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the peace negotiation and for recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

In an interview with the Saudi newspaper UKAZ, Lord Carrington reiterated his proposal for an exchange of recognition between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel, saying that without such a recognition, a solution would be impossible. He said Britain and Saudi Arabia agreed that the rivalry between the superpowers in the Gulf is unwanted and the Soviet presence in Afghanistan is rejected.



HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL SIGNS TRADE, PAYMENT AGREEMENT

OW100726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--China and Hungary signed a trade and payment agreement for 1981 here today. The agreement was signed by Zhou Huamin, head of the Chinese Government trade delegation and Vas Janos, head of the Hungarian Government trade delegation. Present at the signing ceremony were the Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Veress Peter, and Chinese Ambassador to Budapest Feng Yujia.

VICE PREMIER GU MU MEETS ROMANIAN DELEGATION

OW081557 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--Vice premier Gu Mu met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with a delegation of the Romanian Ministry of Machine Building Industry led by Corneliu Pinzaru, vice minister of machine building industry, in the Great Hall of the People. Present on the occasion were Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China, Li Ke, vice minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Wei Yuming, vice minister of the State Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs. The delegation arrived here on May 29. During its stay here the delegation had discussions with ministries of agricultural machinery, building materials, economic relations with foreign countries, foreign trade, and the First Ministry of Machine-Building. They will leave Beijing for home soon.

ROMANIA, POLAND SIGN CULTURAL COOPERATION PACT

OW070817 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0303 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 4 June (XINHUA)--S. Andrei, foreign minister of Romania, and J. Czyrek, foreign minister of Poland, signed here on 4 June plans for executing the agreement on cooperation between the two countries in culture, science and technology from 1981 to 1985, reports the Romanian press agency. The Polish foreign minister arrived in Bucharest on 1 June and was received by President Ceausescu on 2 June. According to the report, the foreign ministers of the two countries held talks on further promoting friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the people of the two countries in various fields.

YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS COMMENT ON POLIS. CRISIS

OW100758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 June (XINHUA)--The presidency of Yugoslavia and the presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee, at a joint meeting here today, expressed deep concern at the sudden aggravating of the situation in Poland, and in that connection at the possible incalculably grave consequences of further tensions. The two presidencies confirmed their well-known stand that the Polish people, the Polish working class and the Polish United Workers' Party are alone called upon to solve the present difficulties of Poland and questions concerning the socialist development of the country, without outside interference in the internal affairs of Poland. The joint meeting also discussed the international situation as a whole and Yugoslavia's foreign policy. The two presidencies expressed concern over the present bloc confrontations, use of force, interference in other countries' internal affairs, imposing pressure on others, arms race threatening the existence of mankind as well as the imperialist, neo-colonialist and hegemonist forces which are preventing all peoples from struggling for national liberation and political and economic emancipation. The two presidencies declared that Yugoslavia will join its efforts with other countries for the bettering of international relations, the strengthening of the role of non-aligned countries and the maintenance of Yugoslavia's independent and non-aligned position.

RENMIN RIBAO CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK ON IRAQ

HK101130 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 81 p 6

[Commentator's article: "The Begin Regime Will Eat Its Own Fruits"]

[Text] On June 7, Israeli planes bombed an Iraqi atomic reactor and Israel arrogantly claimed that this is "to ensure the welfare of our people." This is another serious provocation deliberately aggravating the tense situation in the Middle East right after the Israeli bombing of Lebanon.

Iraq is not a near neighbor of Israel and its installations for peaceful use of nuclear power have nothing to do with the security of Israel. Under the pretext of "security," Israel showed contempt for all international codes of conduct and bombed Iraq without any justification. This is an extremely imperious act. This incident shows anew that the Israeli authorities are expansionists out of their senses and are the root of trouble in the Middle East.

In the last decades, Israel has never ceased committing aggression and expansion against Arab countries under the pretext of "security." It occupied the homeland of the Palestinian people, annexed territories of other Arab countries and refused to return them. The Begin regime is vigorously pursuing arms expansion and war preparations all the time, producing nuclear weapons clandestinely, and clamoring for war incessantly. In August last year when Iraq bought atomic reactors for peaceful uses from France and Italy, Israel threatened to prevent Iraq from possessing nuclear weapons "with all the means at our disposal." In other words, Israel can willfully take aggressive action against anyone which it considers a threat to its "security." Lebanon and Iraq have fallen victim to its attacks, and probably another Arab country will become the next target. This law of the jungle has fully unmasked the Begin regime's wild ambition to play tyrant in the Middle East. The Israeli bombing of Iraqi nuclear installations constitutes a challenge not only to Iraq, but to all the Arab countries as well.

However, the Begin regime's bombing of Lebanon and Iraq's nuclear installations can only arouse more bitter hatred of Israel by the Arab people. The tense situation in the Middle East created by the Syrian-Israeli missile crisis today will certainly be aggravated by the Israeli bombing of Iraq which will help the Arab people understand more clearly the importance of fighting in unity against the enemy. The aggressive action against Iraq committed by the Begin regime has evoked great indignation of the world people. Iraq has asked for an immediate UN Security Council session and an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council to discuss the Israeli attack. Countries the world over, Arab countries in particular, have voiced strong condemnation of Israel. Even the United States, which supplied Israel with the planes used in the bombing, has expressed "utmost concern" over the incident. Begin has tried to threaten the Arab countries with intensified aggression, but the result will be that he is lifting a rock to drop it on his own feet and he will reap a bitter harvest.

Iraqi Warning to Arab Nations

OW111232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Sadun Hammadi met here yesterday with Arab ambassadors accredited to Iraq and gave them details of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear installation, reported newspapers here today. Hammadi told the ambassadors that "when the Zionist enemy gives itself the freedom to act recklessly, it means that no Arab country will be safe from the enemy attack."

Hammadi warned that the present tense situation in the region could further deteriorate, particularly when the recent Zionist attack was intended not only against Iraq but against all Arab countries. He called on the Arab nations to look into this aggression seriously and comprehensively with one objective in mind, that is, the safeguarding of the Arab nations' interests and its safety and security.

XINHUA REPORTER'S ROUNDUP ON MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

OW311855 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 31 May 81

["Roundup: Lebanese Situation and Egypt's Diplomatic Efforts by XINHUA Correspondent Chen Peiming"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, 31 May (XINHUA)--Egypt, which declared it is not involved in the Lebanese crisis, has undertaken diplomatic efforts to see that the development of the Lebanese situation will not pose a greater menace to peace in the Middle East. Egypt's attitude toward the Lebanese situation is that both Syria and Israel should not interfere in the Lebanese affairs. It holds that Israel should refrain from taking military operations while the Syrian troops in the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon should be replaced by another Arab force or international troops so as to let the Lebanese people solve their problem by themselves. Egypt also holds that the current Lebanese crisis has been created by Soviet Union in an attempt to expand its influence in the Middle East.

Looking forward to a rapprochement with other Arab countries and a settlement of the Palestinian problem through the process of peace talks on Palestinian autonomy, Egypt is of the opinion that peace in the Middle East will help offset Soviet influence in the area. However, Arab countries are displeased at its attitude toward Israel.

The Egyptian Government has declared more than once that the Lebanese crisis would not affect the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel. In May, the Israeli minister of agriculture and a Knesset delegation visited Egypt. Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt would continue the process of negotiations on Palestine between Egypt, Israel and the United States. President Anwar as-Sadat will have a talk with Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Sinai on June 4 mainly on the Lebanese crisis.

In Arab countries' view, in face of the Israeli threat, Arab countries should take an aligned stand. Moreover, Egypt had declared that it would observe its commitment to the Arab defence agreement by providing aid for those Arab countries which were victims of Israeli aggression. Arab sources pointed out that with the escalation of the Lebanese crisis, Egypt will find itself in an awkward and isolated state.

A developing new trend worth noting at present is that Egypt has sent an appeal to moderate Arab countries for a mutual re-approach for the sake of Arab interests. President Anwar as-Sadat has responded approvingly to President Numayri's call for the opening of an Arab summit meeting with the participation of Egypt. Observers here noticed that just on the eve of As-Sadat's visit to Sudan, Sudanese Vice President and Minister of Defense 'Abd al-Mahud Gamid Khail paid a visit to Saudi Arabia. A well-informed source disclosed that King Khalid expressed Saudi Arabia's support to Sudan's efforts in strengthening mutual approach between some Arab countries and Egypt.

On the eve of the summit meeting of six Gulf countries, Egyptian AL-AHRAM in an editorial called on the six heads of state to shoulder "Arab national responsibility" and bring together all individual forces in the Arab area, so as to hold an all-round dialogue.

Kuwaiti papers carried both President Numayri's proposal and President as-Sadat's speech greeting the proposal to convene an Arab summit meeting to iron out differences among the Arab countries.



All this testifies that although there are differences between Egypt and some other Arab countries. They all hope to eliminate differences, re-approach with each other, avert any deterioration of the Lebanon situation, and push for settlement of Arab and Palestinian national rights by peaceful means. Differences are only in the ways and means to solve these problems.

'CONFUSION' OVER VISIT OF IRANIAN OFFICIAL REPORTED

OW091208 Hong Kong AFP in English 1146 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (AFP)--Confusion reigned here today over the proposed visit to China by Ayatollah Sadegh Khalkhali, a member of Iran's Revolutionary Council. The Iranian Embassy confirmed that the ayatollah was expected in Beijing, but was unable to say when he would arrive.

Meanwhile an official Chinese spokesman said he was unaware of the visit and that Ayatollah Khalkhali was not expected here. Reports from Karachi said the ayatollah, former head of his country's Islamic Revolutionary Courts, was currently in Pakistan on his way to Beijing and Pyongyang. Only one Iranian Government representative has visited China since the overthrow of the shah. He was Ayatollah Mohammed Khamenei, who was in Beijing in February.

SAUDI ARABIA DENIES REPORT OF CONTACTS WITH USSR

OW091937 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Saudi Arabia today denied reports about any contacts with the Soviet Union on establishing diplomatic relations, according to a report from Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Saudi Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani described the reports as "mere speculations." He said his country "did not make direct or indirect contacts with the Soviet Union." The minister was commenting on reports from New York quoting Western intelligence sources as saying that Saudi Arabia contacted Moscow through Kuwait and Syria to resume diplomatic relations with Moscow which were severed 40 years ago.

JI PENGFEI MEETS NEW MAURITIUS AMBASSADOR

OW061352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1344 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council, this afternoon met with Abdool Hak Mahomed Osman, the new Mauritius ambassador to China.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS WITH OUTGOING SOMALI AMBASSADOR

OW101340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1331 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Muhua met and had a cordial conversation here today with the outgoing Somali ambassador to China, Mr Mohamed Ismail Kahin.

CCP DELEGATION ENDS TANZANIA VISIT 10 JUNE

OW101540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--The good-will delegation of the Communist Party of China left here for Zambia this morning upon winding up a 10-day visit to the country. During its stay here the delegation led by Li Zhen, secretary of the Shandong CCP Provincial Committee, was received by Julius Nyerere, chairman, and Jumbe, vice-chairman, of the Tanzania Revolutionary Party on separate occasions. In the discussions held between the Chinese delegation and the Tanzanian party leaders, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the growing development of friendly relations between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples.

The Chinese delegation visited Morogoro, Pemba Island, Tanganyika and other places as well as Dar es Salaam. During these visits the delegation paid tribute to the achievements made by the Tanzanian people under the leadership of Chairman Nyerere.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES 10 JUNE

OW101316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun--The five-day 19th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress ended here this afternoon.

Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the Standing Committee, presided over today's session.

After debate and panel deliberation, the committee adopted five major resolutions. They are "Regulations Governing the Elections of Deputies to the National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses at Various Levels Among the Chinese People's Liberation Army," "Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Punishing Armymen Who Commit Offences Against Their Duties," the "Resolution on Strengthening the Work of Law Interpretation," "Decisions on Approving the Death Sentence" and "Decisions on Handling Escapees and Recidivists Who Are Under Reform Through Labor or Re-education Through Labor."

The session also adopted several decisions on appointments and removals.

Present at the session were Vice Chairmen of the Standing Committee Deng Yingchao, Tan Zhenlin, Li Jingquan, Peng Chong, Seypidin, Liao Chengzhi, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jingguang, Yang Shangkun and Banqen Erdini Qoigy Gyancan. Present as non-voting participants were Geng Biao, vice premier of the State Council; Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, and Wang Fu, deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Decree on PLA Elections

OW102015 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1328 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--Decree of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

No 6

"The methods of electing Chinese PLA deputies to the NPC and local people's congresses at various levels" have been adopted at the 19th meeting of the 5th NPC of the PRC on 10 June 1981. It is hereby promulgated for implementation.

Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee

10 June 1981

Explanation of PLA Regulations

OW110610 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1528 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--Huang Yukun, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, explained "(Draft) Regulations Governing the Elections of Deputies to the National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses at Various Levels Among the Chinese People's Liberation Army" at the 19th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee.

He pointed out: The regulations are formulated in accordance with the principles set by the electoral law of the PRC and in consideration of the army's actual situation. The purpose of the regulations is to protect the democratic rights of the broad masses of cadres, fighters, workers and dependents of the PLA and to facilitate smooth progress in elections.



Huang Yukun said: To make military personnel of all categories participate in elections, the regulations stipulate that active duty personnel in the PLA should generally be required to take part in the army's elections. The regulations also set specific stipulations governing the participation in elections by army personnel not on active duty; army representatives in factories, railways, shipping organizations and scientific research institutions; and army cadres and fighters studying in local colleges and schools. In view of the absence of People's Congress standing committees at any level in the army, the regulations provide for the establishment of electoral organs so that elections can be well organized at all levels under proper leadership.

Huang Yukun said: It is not suitable for the army to hold concentrated direct elections, because the spaces for army deputies to local people's congresses at various levels are limited in number and many army units are scattered, particularly border defense and coastal defense units, which have many outposts along long defense lines and which shoulder intense and hard combat duties. Therefore, the army usually holds servicemen's congresses at every other level to elect deputies to county or provincial-level people's congresses. This practice can promote democracy, reduce electoral levels and enable everyone to be educated and take part in elections.

#### Decree on Military Offenses

OW110002 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1434 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA): Decree No 7 of the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC of the PRC

The "Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China for Punishing Servicemen Who Commit Offenses Against Their Duties," approved at the 19th session of the 5th NPC of the PRC, is hereby promulgated and will come into effect on 1 January 1982.

Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee

10 June 1981

#### Further on Military Offenses

OW101650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--China's first military decree, "Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China for Punishing Servicemen Who Commit Offenses Against Their Duties," was approved this afternoon at the 19th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress before it ended. The decree will become effective as from January 1, 1982.

The 26-article-decree clearly stipulates standards of penal discretion to be imposed on active-duty servicemen who violate the regulations on using firearms; betraying or losing important military state secrets; stealing and detecting military secrets; fleeing the army in violation of military service law; letting people cross the border illegally; maltreating or persecuting subordinates; hindering by force or threat the performance of duties by commanders or people on duty; stealing weaponry and military supplies; sabotaging weaponry and military installations; hurting oneself during battle or evading one's military obligation; spreading rumors to confuse people and to shake the morale of the army; intentionally discarding the wounded on the battlefield; deserting in times of war; jeopardizing military operations as a result of violating military orders; intentionally making a false report about the military situation and faking military orders; surrendering to the enemy; plundering and harming innocent residents, and maltreating captives.

Shi Jinqian, deputy director of General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, said the decree is a supplement to the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China," which covers only crimes of servicemen who fail to perform their duties that are not written in the criminal law. He said that promulgation and implementation of the decree are important in perfecting the legal system in the army.

#### Resolution on Law Interpretation

OW110446 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 10 Jun 81

["Text" of NPC Standing Committee resolution on strengthening the interpretation of law adopted on 10 June 1981 at the 19th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--After the second session of the Fifth NPC adopted several laws, various localities and departments continuously put forth a number of legal questions asking for interpretations. The correct enforcement of law has actually been affected owing to inconsistent interpretations of certain provisions of the law. To perfect the socialist legal system, it is necessary to strengthen work on legislative and law interpretation. The following decisions are hereby rendered with regard to law interpretation:

1. All articles in laws and decrees requiring further definition as to limits or supplementary stipulations shall be interpreted or stipulated by the NPC Standing Committee.
2. All questions arising from court trials concerning the specific application of laws and decrees shall be interpreted by the Supreme People's Court. All questions relating to the specific application of laws and decrees in the procuratorial work of the procuratorates shall be interpreted by the Supreme People's Procuratorate. In case there is a difference in principle between the interpretations of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the NPC Standing Committee shall be asked to give an interpretation or decision.
3. All questions on the specific application of other laws or decrees that do not come under judicial or procuratorial work shall be interpreted by the State Council and responsible departments.
4. All articles of law of a local character requiring further definition as to limits or supplementary stipulations shall be interpreted or stipulated by the respective standing committees of provinces, autonomous regions and directly subordinate municipalities that formulated those regulations. All questions concerning the specific application of laws and regulations of a local character shall be interpreted by responsible departments under the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and directly subordinate municipalities.

As a result of serious sabotage and poisoning of the socialist legal system by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, the concept of the legal system is rather weak among some people. Furthermore, many people are still not sufficiently familiar with the laws owing to insufficient propaganda and education on the legal system. The NPC Standing Committee holds that state organs at all levels and all other mass organizations should strengthen propaganda and education on the socialist legal system in a planned and practical manner by using typical cases and examples in the light of actual conditions and problems, so as to make large number of cadres and the broad masses understand the relevant laws and regulations, to gradually popularize basic knowledge of law, to further eliminate the pernicious influence of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in undermining the socialist legal system, to educate the broad masses of cadres and people, especially leading cadres at all levels

and judicial personnel from public security organs, the procuratorates and the courts, and to conscientiously observe and correctly execute the law and handle all kinds of disputes among the people according to law; in the meantime, it is necessary to apply the law skillfully as a weapon to struggle against all lawbreaking criminal acts sabotaging the socialist legal system.

#### Decisions on Death Sentences

OW110144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1506 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--NPC Standing Committee decisions on approving the death sentence, as adopted at the 19th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th NPC on 10 June 1981:

To quickly deal with criminals who seriously disrupt social peace and order, such as murderers, robbers, rapists, bomb throwers and arsonists, the following decisions have been made regarding the approving of death sentences:

1. From 1981 to the end of 1983, approval by the Supreme People's Court is not required for death sentences meted out to criminals who commit murder, robbery, rape, throw bombs, commit arson, give poison, breach dams or who sabotage communications and power facilities by the Higher People's Court of the last instance of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government; or by the Intermediate People's Court of the first instance and, when the accused does not intend to appeal, approved by the Higher People's Court; and by the Higher People's Court of the first instance when the accused does not intend to appeal.

2. Death sentences meted out to counterrevolutionaries and embezzlers must be approved by the Supreme People's Court in accordance with the "death sentence review procedure" stipulated in the "Law on Criminal Procedure."

#### Decisions on Escapees, Recidivists

OW110503 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 10 Jun 81

["Decisions on Handling Escapees and Recidivists Who Are Under Reform Through Labor or Reeducation Through Labor" adopted by the 19th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on 10 June 1981]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--At present, a considerable number of criminals who seriously jeopardize social security are escapees who are under reform through labor or reeducation through labor or recidivists who refuse to mend their ways after release from reform through labor or reeducation through labor. The following decisions are made in order to maintain social security and strengthen education and reform for those who are under reform through labor or reeducation through labor:

1. The escapees who are under reeducation through labor shall receive extended reeducation through labor.

Persons who commit crimes within 3 years after release from reeducation through labor or within 5 years after escape from reeducation through labor shall receive strict punishment and lose their urban residence. After they serve their terms, they shall get jobs in the farms where they have received reeducation through labor and shall not return to their home cities except those who have indeed been well reformed. Persons whose cases are not serious enough to deserve criminal punishment shall receive new or extended reeducation through labor. They also may lose their urban residence so that after they serve their term, they usually are required to obtain employment on the farm and be denied jobs in large or medium-sized cities.

2. Escapees who are under reform through labor shall be sentenced to imprisonment for less than 5 years in addition to their original penalty terms. Those who escape by using violence or threats shall be sentenced to additional imprisonment of more than 2 years but less than 7 years.



Those who commit crimes after escape from reform through labor shall receive strick or extra punishment. Those who commit crimes after release from reform through labor shall receive strict punishment. After they serve their term, they shall invariably be allocated jobs in reform through labor farms and are not allowed to return to their home cities.

Those who commit crimes not serious enough for criminal punishment after release from reform through labor shall be given reeducation through labor. After completion of reeducation through labor, they are usually required to obtain employment on farms and are not allowed to return to large or medium-sized cities.

Unreformed persons shall take up jobs on the farms after completion of reform through labor.

3. Persons under reform through labor or reeducation through labor shall receive strict or additional punishment if they commit crimes in reprisal against informants, victims, relevant judicial workers and the cadres and people who stopped law violations and crimes.

4. These decisions come into force on 10 July 1981.

#### Decision on Replacing Peng Zhen

OW101811 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1517 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--The decision of the NPC Standing Committee to accept Peng Zhen's request to resign from the concurrent post of director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs and to appoint Xi Zhongxun as concurrent director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs.

(Adopted on 10 June, 1981)

The 19th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee has decided to accept the request of Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, to resign from the concurrent post of director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the NPC Standing Committee and to appoint Xi Zhongxun, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, as concurrent director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the NPC Standing Committee.

#### List of Appointments

OW102008 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1519 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--List of appointments by the NPC Standing Committee

Adopted at the 19th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on 10 June 1981

1. Secretary general of the NPC Nationalities Committee: Sa Yier
2. Vice president, member of the Justice Committee and concurrently presiding judge of the Economic Court of the Supreme People's Court: Song Guang
3. Judges of the Supreme People's Court: Xie Shiming, Li Duo, Zhu Guangrui, Wan Jie, Feng Yuan, Gan Xuebiao, Jing Yuzhang, Shan Changzong, Sun Jiaping, Li Yuying, Li Hualong, Jiang Bingying, Qiao Ying (female), Ma Yuan (female), Tan Guipu, Mao Weidong, Li Peicheng, Song Lingzhao, Tian Yan, Li Fengchun, Song Yating, Zhou Lichuan, Zhang Guodong, Wang Qi, Wang Qingchang, He Guoxun, Chen Yezhen (female), Guo Zhiwen, Wang Xinru, Wang Qingrui, Liu Peiqin (female), Chen Zhiming, Li Seng, Gai Fengqi, Wang Lianyi, Xue Picheng.

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4. Procurators of the Supreme People's Procuratorate: Jiang Wen, Qu Wenda, Feng Jinwe, Bai Buzhou, Hou Zheng, Hui Xili, Zhao Feng, Chen Tao, Cheng Chaoming, Bai Zhongshan, He Zhiren, Xu Bingqian, Zhuo Fei, Xu Sai (female), Jia Yuping, Wang Feng [3769 0023], Zhang Qinghua, Shen Yuanxin, Wu Ze, Kang [name indistinct], Liu Chengqing, Li Tianxiang, Sun Yeping, Zhou Liang, Liu Rongxian, Li Hua, Wu Wenzheng, Zhou Ya (female), Zhang Xilu, Zhang Ming, Zhang Yashun, Zhang Zhonghai, Xia Long, Ma Jikao, Li Molin, Li Wenchao, Xu Guozhen, Hu Qingyuan, Wu Baokui, Li Jian, Yu Chengjiu, Yang Kaifeng, Xu Yi (female).

Supreme People's Court Vice President

OW110031 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1524 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--List of appointments and removals decided by the NPC Standing Committee and approved by the 19th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th NPC:

Wang Zhanping [3769 2069 1627] is appointed vice president of the Supreme People's Court.

Wang Zhanping is relieved as the presiding judge of the Criminal Court of the Supreme People's Court.

New Machine Building Minister

OW102327 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1525 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--List of appointments and removals decided by the NPC Standing Committee:

Approved by the 19th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on 10 June 1981:

An Zhiwen [1344 1807 2429] appointed minister of the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building.

Chai Shufan removed from the position of the minister of the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building.

Standing Committee Member Dismissed

OW101958 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1526 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--Announcement of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee on dismissing Jiang Liyin from the post of member of the NPC Standing Committee.

Adopted at the 19th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on 10 June, 1981:

The eighth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress decided, according to law, to revoke Jiang Liyin's credentials as deputy to the Fifth NPC. Jiang Liyin's former membership in the NPC Standing Committee should naturally be dismissed in accordance with the removal of his credentials as NPC deputy.

PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG RETURNS TO BEIJING 11 JUNE

OW110828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang returned to Beijing from Kunming by special plane today after successful official goodwill visits to Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and members of his party Li Qiang, Han Nianlong, Chen Chu and Lian Tianjun arrived in Kunming from Dacca on June 8 for a transit stop. Among those greeting them at Beijing airport were Wan Li and Ji Pengfei, vice premiers of the State Council; Du Xingyuan, secretary general of the State Council; and Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs.



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Also on hand were the Pakistan interim charge d'affaires, Mr Afzal Qadir; the Nepalese interim charge d'affaires, Mr Shankar Man Singh; and the Bangladesh interim charge d'affaires, Mr M. Anwar Hashim.

Upon their departure from Kunming, Premier Zhao Ziyang and his party were seen off by leading members of the party, government and army in Yunnan Province and Kunming City, including An Pingsheng.

LIAO CHENGZHI ON OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS WORK

OW110410 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese said at the second session of the federation's second committee: One of the six major mass organizations in China, the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese must play a still more important role in the new historical period. It should hold high the banner of patriotism, stand firm and make energetic efforts to make a success of Overseas Chinese affairs work.

Liao Chengzhi reemphasized the guidelines in the important talks given by Li Xiannian, Hu Yaobang and four other central leaders when receiving the delegates to the discussion meeting on Overseas Chinese work at the Huairentang hall of Zhongnanhai, Beijing, at the end of last month--that is, the basic principle governing Overseas Chinese affairs is to keep up and enhance the love of Overseas Chinese for the motherland and their native homes.

He pointed out: It was unprecedented for so many central leaders to attend a discussion meeting on Overseas Chinese affairs. This reflects the party Central Committee's attention and concern. He said: The federation first of all should satisfactorily carry out work on returned Overseas Chinese and on families in China of Overseas Chinese. It should develop a positive, modest, diligent and lively work style and give full play to the active role of a mass organization.

The second meeting of the second committee of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese was held from 6 to 9 June in Beijing. Committee members from provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as well as Hong Kong and Macao, attended the meeting. Lian Guan, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, gave a report on the federation's work. During the meeting, Peng Chong, secretary of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, met some committee members of the federation.

Those attending the meeting seriously discussed the federation's future tasks. Committee members held: As a mass organization, the federation should take the initiative to contact the large numbers of returned Overseas Chinese and the families in China of Overseas Chinese, truly represent their opinions and dare to speak for them and defend their legitimate rights and interests. The federation is dutybound to shoulder the new mission assigned by history--to coordinate with departments concerned for the implementation of the various policies on Overseas Chinese affairs, fully arouse love of country and native places on the part of returned Overseas Chinese, families in China of Overseas Chinese and Overseas Chinese abroad in order to make contributions toward the motherland's construction and the great cause of the motherland's reunification.

Committee members also pointed out the demands and opinions of returned Overseas Chinese and families of Overseas Chinese and made a number of specific proposals.

The meeting named 4 additional Standing Committee members and 29 committee members and elected Wang Jiyuan a vice chairman.

JIEFANG RIBAO ON ELIMINATING 'LEFTISM' IN SCIENCE

HK090211 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Xia Yulong [1115 4416 7893] and Liu Ji [0491 0679]: "It Is Also Necessary To Eliminate Erroneous 'Leftist' Influence on the Science and Technology Front"]

[Text] (Outline) "Leftist" errors on the science and technology front are mainly expressed as failure to truly regard science and technology as a productive force; the serious consequences of this are that the subjects and projects for scientific research are incompatible with national economic development and thus get out of joint with it. In these circumstances, to simply say that science and technology are productive forces is not sufficient to arouse the interest of those engaged in actual economic work. Science and technology can have ample scope for displaying their abilities and develop in a flourishing way only if scientific circles genuinely regard science and technology as a productive force and further integrate science and technology with economic development both in topics and in systems of research. [end of outline]

## I

The Central Committee and State Council have repeatedly emphasized recently that the whole party and the whole country must attach importance to science, that it is necessary to rely on science and technology to develop the national economy, and that at the same time science and technology must serve economic construction. This is a major strategic guiding principle; it is a correct principle. The moment science and technology are closely integrated with the national economy, they will produce tremendous social productive force and speed up the modernization drive.

We should fully affirm that China's science and technology have rapidly revived and developed since the "gang of four" were smashed, and played a beneficial role in national economic development. However, we hold that it is essential to seriously eliminate erroneous "leftist" influence in order to better implement the central authorities' guiding principle. In other words, it is precisely "leftist" error that has laid "two strips of skin" between our national economic planning and science and technology development planning, and today this error is still the main obstacle to implementing the correct policy decision of the Central Committee and State Council. An outstanding expression of "leftist" error on the economic front is a failure to acknowledge that science and technology are a productive force; as a result, on the one hand people act in a shortsighted way and discriminate against and even ruin basic research, holding that "this kind of money thrown into the pond does not even produce bubbles" with the result that basic research undergoes large fluctuations and is unable to gradually attain steady development; and on the other hand, and perhaps even more serious, people misinterpret the slogan "serve production," "devour" the personnel and manpower for applied research and actually eliminate such research. This state of affairs reached a fantastic peak during the 10-year catastrophe. This "leftist" error is the reflection of the narrowmindedness of small production. It has done a great deal of harm on the science and technology front. There has been a fundamental change in the situation since the "gang of four" were smashed, and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. The scientific notion that science and technology are a production force has been accepted by people. However, the problem of the extensive and deep nature of erroneous "leftist" influence has not yet been solved in practice. We must therefore continue to eliminate the influence of the "leftism" that looks down on science, so as to ensure the implementation of the central authorities' principle. There is no doubt at all about that.

The current problem is, are there any "leftist" mistakes and influence on the science and technology front, which is directly harmed by "leftist" error? If there are, in what respects are they expressed? With regard to this issue, we take the liberty of making an initial test probe so as to arouse discussion.

## II

According to our observations, the chief expression of "leftist" error on the science and technology front is a failure to truly regard science and technology as a productive force, with the result that they get out of joint with economic development. There are many expressions of this, the main ones being as follows:

1. Paying no heed to the national condition, blindly catching up and overtaking, and actually engaging in "world science." For more than 20 years guiding principles and schemes for science and technology were determined on the basis of striving to catch up with and overtake others, and the idea was publicized that "we must have things that foreign countries have and also have things that they do not have." Hence we took aim at all advanced levels in world science and technology and attempted to catch up and overtake people at all points of the compass. However there are many categories and branches of modern science, in fact there are as many as 2,400 in the field of science and technology alone. We wanted to do so in all of them and to accomplish at one stroke achievements that had taken advanced industrial nations 10 generations of effort. Of course this was very difficult to achieve. The history of modern science and technology shows that today no nation or state can provide more than 25 percent of world scientific knowledge. In particular it was even more unrealistic and also uneconomic to carry out all-round catching up and overtaking in China, with its current actual scientific and economic capability. In the United States, expenditures on research in oil, coal and hydroelectric power, research in atomic energy, and research in high-energy physics are in the ratios of 100:10:1, and it is not proper for China and its weak foundation and minimal funds to spend a lot of money on "big science" and on scientific research which cannot play much of a role in the national economy for several decades. In short, unless we eliminate the tendency to catch up and overtake others for its own sake, in the end production will not benefit, and it will be difficult for the economy to develop, while scientific research also cannot be promoted.
2. Failing to act according to scientific laws, neglecting the role of experts, and actually pursuing "scientific research of the whole people." Specialization is the fundamental characteristic of modern socialized large-scale production, and to pursue constant improvement and institute division of labor and cooperation in accordance with the various specialities will, as Marx pointed out, produce productive force without costing a cent in capital. Scientific and technological research is precisely a major specialization in modern social division of labor. Scientific and technological activities have their own characteristics in comparison with other human activities, such as creativity, exploration, inheritance and so on. In engaging in scientific and technological activities, people will obviously want to mobilize a certain amount of manpower, material and finance to carry out these activities in a planned and organized way with division of labor; but to adopt the method of mobilizing the whole people and creating a great uproar cannot produce good results, and will create a situation of "starting off like a swarm of bees, getting stuck in the middle, and ending with a gust of wind." Many of the methods we adopted for more than 20 years ran counter to the laws of scientific and technological development. For example national crazes appeared for "supersonics," "radiation," "fluidics," "bittern" and "chicken's blood" and so on. The national science congress has played a tremendous role in promoting science and developing technology; however, due to the fact that the "leftist" influence of "the whole people engaging in science" has not yet been eliminated, the phenomenon of "all levels building research centers and flowers of science blooming everywhere" has appeared. According to our information, the number of scientific research organs in 1 province has soared by 153 percent--more than half of them are country-level research centers--while the number of research personnel has grown by 70 percent; very few of them are technicians, and 23 percent of the research centers have fewer than 5 technicians. There are over 2,000 farm machinery research centers in the whole country, yet there are only some 20,000 researchers there. Some research centers are dubbed "three no" centers (no research subjects, no funds and no personnel), some are known as "three diminutive" centers (one room, one seal, one empty shelf), while others are styled "three machine" centers (one mimeograph, one stapler, and one telephone).



China has been short of researchers, and there are only 310,000, representing 3/10,000 of the population. Since there are very few personnel, and they are scattered everywhere, the superior features of research capability are sure to be lost, and although research work seems lively on the surface, in fact it cannot produce hard results.

3. Only bothering about scientific research, failing to stress economic effect, and neglecting research in production technology. Many scientific research departments simply regard research reports as the final result and academic level as the sole evaluation criterion; this has created the notion of striving for academic standards as the highest aim in research. Stress is laid neither on cost accounting nor on economic effect. This is even the case in applied research. This is extremely prominent in the allocation of manpower, finance and material. In foreign countries, experience over that long run has shown that the ratio of expenditure in the benefit of a basic research project, its translation into applied technological research, and the resulting development of a product is 1:10:100. Without going into great detail, although the ratios of manpower and material allocation are not necessarily the same, they are similar. However this ratio is extremely lopsided in China. Serious neglect of technological development and of popularization of research has caused not only shortages of manpower, finance and materials but has sometimes even resulted in the suspension of research. As a result the development of many products stagnates for long periods in the stage of "samples, exhibits, and gifts," bringing about a situation in which these three things can be found everywhere while no actual products are produced. According to statistics from the international economic cooperation organization, in the United States 80 to 85 percent of the benefits of research can be promptly applied in production, and the utilization rate of research benefits is 50 to 60 percent in Britain, France and West Germany, while in the Soviet Union this rate is 30 to 50 percent. But the average rate in China is only about 10 percent. Even in places where standards of science and technology and management are relatively high, the utilization rate is only 30 to 40 percent. For instance, the five units subordinate to the Shanghai Municipal Electronic Elements Company achieved 144 research benefits from 1970 to 1978, but only 45 -- 31.2 percent -- were put into production. This was far behind the level in advanced countries.

Science and technology develop very rapidly in today's world. The cycle from scientific invention to economic benefit is shortening all the time. According to material from the U.S. Senate, this cycle was 30 years before World War I, 16 years between World Wars I and II, and 9 years on average since World War II. At present, the effective lag time before the use of new material is 10 years, new techniques 7 years, and new instruments 5 years. Hence, in order to ensure that science and technology will effectively stimulate national economic development, it is necessary to stress economic effects, step up production technology research, raise the utilization rate of science and technology in the field of production, and shorten the cycle.

4. Impatience for success, launching projects blindly, and violating scientific research order. The selection of subjects for research is the key order in scientific research. A good start is half the battle, and directly determines the economic benefit of the benefits of research. The selection of subjects itself is research work that requires great caution, and it is also a major aspect of research management. In carrying out this work we have to conduct technological and economic analysis and exposition based on the broadest and most accurate information in order to "be clear about the situation and summon up great resolve." However, many research departments lack sufficient understanding of the importance of scientific and technological information. They not only fail to carry out market surveys and forecasts of social needs, but even regard the collection of scientific information itself to be second-class work, invest little money in it, and assign people to it who are mostly old, weak, ill or crippled. Information gathered in this fashion can only amount to odd bits and pieces, and no systematic analysis can be expected. Although they may not have a clear view of the situation, people summon up resolve very quickly. Quite often they make up their minds just on the basis of one official document or even just one sentence. According to a sample survey of 749 new products developed in 10 years by 35 Shanghai mechanical and electrical machinery plants producing complete items of equipment, 82 percent had not been subjected to technological proof and almost 100 percent were not economically analyzed.



It is naturally difficult to get good results from such a blind launching of new projects, the effort turns into "bearded research subjects," and abandonment halfway is a common occurrence. How could such projects play a stimulating role in the national economy?

## III

The above-mentioned "leftist" mistakes and their influence have caused a whole series of grave consequences in scientific research activities.

For instance, there is vast duplication in research subjects, and money spent turns out to be useless. According to some estimates, about 40 percent of the research subjects undertaken in China are duplicates of subjects researched abroad which have already produced results. Duplication within China is even more serious. Nearly 100 units are developing yttrium-aluminum-garnet laser crystals; nearly 300 are developing Wankel engines; over 20 are developing peripheral equipment magnetic discs for computers; and no less than 980 are developing haploid seed breeding.

Again, the scattering of the already limited manpower, finance and material turns them into pepper noodles, since they are scattered among various military organizations and all kinds of research centers and plants. The results can be imagined. Duplication of large amounts of experimental equipment results not only in a very low utilization rate but incomplete sets of equipment in some cases; the equipment thus cannot play its proper role. For instance, the Shanghai scientific research and higher education systems were duplicating each other in 28 out of 63 projects introduced in 1978 and 1979, while 24 of them were duplicates of the 53 projects introduced in these systems from 1973 to 1974. After their introduction, the utilization efficiency of these projects was low. The digestion and further development of these projects after their introduction was even poorer.

However, the gravest consequence is that the science and projects in scientific research are incompatible with national economic development and thus get out of joint with it. "World science," "scientific research of the whole people" and so on obviously are incompatible with the current national condition and demands in China's current economic development, and even key science and projects are out of step with the development of the national economic structure because there is no stress on economic effect, projects are undertaken in a blind fashion and so on. This greatly hampers the stimulating role of scientific research on national economic development. Simply saying that science and technology are a productive force is not sufficient to arouse the interest of those engaged in actual economic work. Only if those in scientific and technological circles truly regard science and technology as a productive force and further ensure that science and technology dovetail better with the national economy in research subjects and systems can they attract the interest of those engaged in actual economic work, who can then regard the economy and science and technology as depending on each other for survival. The postwar experiences of Japan in economic and scientific and technological development are worth absorbing in this respect. Japan has consistently considered things from the angle of integrating the economy, industry and science in the course of accomplishing modernization. From 1945 to 1950 the Japanese Government decided that the chemical fertilizer, coal, iron and steel, and electric power industries should be the main industries; from 1950 to 1960 it decided that the electric power, iron and steel, machinery and petrochemical industries should be the main industries; and from 1960 to 1972 it decided that the automobile, automation, environmental equipment, and computers industries should be the main industries; and the development of science and technology and the selection of key sciences was closely integrated with these industries as appropriate. As a result, industrial production rose, while science and technology also had ample scope for displaying their abilities and rose along with industry.

At present our country's economic front is clearing away erroneous "leftist" influence and carrying out readjustment and reform. A modern economic structure of rational and steady development is gradually taking shape. The science and technology front must catch up, completely clear away erroneous "leftist" influence on itself, and resolutely act to ensure that science and technology are readjusted onto the track of close integration with economic development. That will be a new era of flourishing development of science and technology, and also of soaring national economy. Let us work hard for that.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON ROLE OF DEMOCRATIC PARTIES

HK100150 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 81 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Give Play to the Role of Democratic Parties in the Socialist Cause"]

[Text] After the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce held their congresses one after another, shifting their work focus to the socialist modernization. Since then, they have carried out their work vigorously and their organizations have been expanded. They have all played an important role in the new historical period. In the last half year or so, they held meetings to sum up the work of the past year, exchange experiences in serving the four modernizations and exchange views on future work. All these meetings were very successful.

Our party always attaches importance to united front work and the role of democratic parties. However, after the 1950's, due to the mistakes in our work and "leftist" ideological influence, we failed to give play to the role of democratic parties. During the 10 years of chaos, democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce were persecuted and destroyed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Since the smashing of the "gang of four," we are pleased to see that democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce have actively taken part in political consultations, carried out activities serving the four modernizations, made suggestions and put forth a number of constructive opinions. They have coordinated their activities with the departments concerned to implement the party's various policies and vigorously initiated various socialist causes. They have done a great deal in striving to bring Taiwan back to the embrace of the motherland. Facts have shown that in the new historical period, various democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce are playing a greater role in accomplishing the three important tasks, that is, realizing the four modernizations, bringing Taiwan back to the embrace of the motherland and unifying the motherland, developing the antihegemonist international united front and defending world peace. The situation of our country's revolutionary and patriotic united front is favorable and united front work has been further developed.

Starting this year, we have implemented the party Central Committee's guiding principle of further readjusting economy and promoting political stability. Our economic and political situation is excellent. To further consolidate a political situation of stability and unity and ensure the steady economic progress on a solid foundation, people of various nationalities throughout the country, various democratic parties, various mass organizations, people of all walks of life and all forces of the united front should rally closer around the party, work with one heart and one mind and uphold the four basic principles. They should make new efforts while on their own jobs to create more material wealth and build a high level of spiritual civilization. In the process of achieving this great arduous task, various democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce are continuously developing their respective superior features, enlarging the scope of development opportunities, and taking the initiative to make still greater contributions to socialist construction. They are continuously encouraging the members of their organizations and the masses with whom they keep in contact to seriously study and implement the general and specific policies introduced since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

They are continuously arousing the specialists, scholars and technicians among their members to energetically think up plans and policies and give full play to their role. In accordance with their own special characteristics, some democratic parties and federation of industry and commerce organs have set up inquiry offices based on different trades. The aim is to make investigations and studies concerning relevant trades and to put forward timely, positive suggestions to the relevant government departments. Various democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce are also helping the party and the government to continuously implement policies on a solid basis and do propaganda and ideological and political work well and are actively cooperating with the relevant party and government departments in properly handling the job of training and educating youths and adolescents and energetically supporting activities to learn from Lei Feng and to foster new styles being energetically launched--at the same time continuously arousing their own members to conduct self-education. They are waging a resolute struggle against an extremely small number of people who oppose the four basic principles and disrupt stability and unity.

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, cooperation among many parties is determined by the history of our revolution and realistic conditions. This is a feature and a strong point of our political system. According to the constitution, the Chinese Communist Party is at the core of the leadership of the people of all China. The party's leadership over democratic parties is political leadership and leadership in regard to general and specific policies. This does not mean that the Communist Party or a department under the party can interfere with and even control the affairs of democratic parties. The relationship between the Communist Party and democratic parties is one of equality and one between friendly parties. Various democratic parties have the right to political freedom vested in them by the constitution. They have their own organizational independence and have the right to decide on their own problems. We must educate the comrades of the whole party. In this way, they can resolutely implement the guideline of "lasting coexistence and mutual supervision" between the party and democratic parties, respect the rights vested in democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce by the constitution, their political freedom within the limits of their obligations, their organizational independence, and equality based on the law, and continue carrying forward the fine tradition of holding consultations with democratic parties and nonparty people. Thus, our revolutionary and patriotic front will surely be further consolidated and developed.

Various democratic parties have a long history of cooperation with our party. They are a political force serving socialism and are our party's friend ready to give forthright admonitions. We must closely cooperate with the comrades of various democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce, share the same will, be the promoters of economic readjustment and stability and unity, and wage a struggle to further consolidate and develop the revolutionary and patriotic united front, realize the great cause of a united motherland and push forward our socialist motherland's cause of modernization.

RENMIN RIBAO: MARX, ENGELS' APPROACH TO PARTY STYLE

HK100352 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 81 p 5

[Article by Niu Jiaying [3662 3946 5391], Qi Lianchi [7871 6647 3069] and Wang Zhongqing [3769 0112 3237]: "Study the Thinking of Marx and Engels in Propounding the Party Style"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The political party of the working class is the vanguard of the working class. It is a political party which works for the interests of the people and struggles for the total liberation of mankind. How it appears to the people has an important bearing on whether or not it can lead the working class and the masses of the people in fulfilling its historical mission and also on its own life and death.



Marx and Engels not only established a scientific world outlook for the political party of the working class, they laid down a program for realizing the historical mission of the working class and a constitution which embodied the principle of democratic centralism and stipulated clear-cut requirements concerning the question of party style. In their lifelong struggle to set up and strengthen the political party of the working class, they always regarded party style as an important means for realizing leadership by the party and for preserving the party's nature. Their expositions on party style still serve to enlighten us.

#### SEEKING TRUTH FROM FACTS AND OPPOSING EMPTY TALK

Seeking truth from facts was the consistent work style of Marx and Engels. They always amended, supplemented and improved their theories according to changes in actual conditions and guided the workers' and socialist movements in a realistic and practical way. After the failure of the 1848 revolution, Marx mapped out an offensive tactic because he thought there would soon be an upsurge in the tide of revolution. After studying the state of the capitalist economy, he arrived at the conclusion in the fall of 1850 that there would not be an immediate revolutionary high tide since the capitalist economy was blooming universally. Thus he promptly changed his offensive tactic to one of retreat and saved the revolution from sustaining losses. There are numerous examples showing how Marx and Engels decided their own policy of action in a realistic and practical manner according to changes in the objective conditions. Marx said: "We are not armchair politicians who hold a set of ready-made new principles in one hand and shout to the world: The truth is here, come prostrate yourselves before it. We proceed from the principles of the world and elucidate new principles for the world." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 418)

Marx and Engels not only persisted in seeking truth from facts but advocated that all political parties of the working class should cultivate the work style of seeking truth from facts. They heartily rejoiced at efforts by party leaders to act according to actual conditions, and highly acclaimed such deeds. Engels once told Carlo Cafiero, a member of the Italian International Workers' Association: "I appreciate your resolve to tell us the true situation as it really is. Our association is very strong and is not afraid of knowing the true situation, however unfavorable it may be. Nothing can weaken our association more than groundless and superficial reports. Please go ahead with your plan. At no time will you hear from me news which distorts the true color of things in the slightest way." (ibid, vol 33, p 254)

Marx and Engels held that indulging in empty talk and mouthing high-sounding words was an extremely bad work style which would greatly endanger the revolutionary cause, even lead the revolution to doom. Engels said: all revolutionary hue and cry would inevitably lead to defeat. If a party is avid in chanting empty revolutionary phrases, it is bound to find its operational, theoretical and political levels lowered.

Marx and Engels resolutely fought against the bad work style of indulging in empty talk and mouthing high-sounding words all their lives. In 1850, August Willich, Karl Schapper and other leaders of the Communist League ignored the objective situation which reflected the revolution at its ebb and were reluctant to perform patient and meticulous work to amass revolutionary strength. Instead, they cried empty revolutionary slogans and regarded the revolution as a trifling matter. Marx pointed out that their mistakes lay in replacing materialist viewpoints with idealist ones. They depicted willpower rather than real relations as the principal ingredient of the revolution and replaced actual revolutionary developments with revolutionary slogans.

In the 1880's and 1890's, leftist phrase-mongering represented by the "young faction" emerged within the German party. Engels sternly criticized this trend of leftist phrase-mongering.



He pointed out: "If this kind of illusion is applied to reality, it would destroy even the most powerful party with a membership of several million under the justified jeers of all its enemies." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 4, p 269)  
PROCEEDING FROM REALITY AND OPPOSING INDISCRIMINATE COPYING

After the founding of working class political parties in the Western countries, how to apply the theory of scientific socialism to each country was an important task confronting these parties. Engels pointed out time and again: Although the ultimate goal of the working class political parties of different countries was identical, their operational conditions varied. Thus, their methods and means of achieving their respective goals were many and varied. This required the parties of various countries to proceed from the actual conditions at a given time and place, closely follow the changes in the workers' movement and in the actual conditions around them and correctly apply the theory of scientific socialism. If the political parties of the working class only learned dogmas by rote and applied them indiscriminately, it would be not only pitiable but dangerous.

Engels also criticized the erroneous attitude adopted by the British Social Democratic Union and the U.S. Socialist Workers' Party toward the theory of scientific socialism. He pointed out: Their error lay in "their failure to comprehend the living theory of action--that is, the theory of working together with the working class at every possible stage of development. They regarded theory as a heap of dogma which must be learned by rote, like incantations recited by magicians or prayers said by Catholics." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 38, pp 3-94) In order to help the German socialists in North America overcome the mistake of separating theory from practice, Engels pointed out: "They should take part in all genuine and universal movements of the working class, decide what is the actual starting point of the movement by seeking truth from facts and gradually raise it to the theoretical plane by pointing out that every mistake made and every defeat sustained is the inevitable outcome of the erroneous theoretical viewpoints in the original program." (ibid, vol 35, p 576)

In order to correctly comprehend, master and apply theory, it is necessary to overcome the erroneous trend of regarding theory as something absolute. In the chapter on "Primitive Accumulation" in Chapter 1 of "Das Kapital," Marx scientifically analyzed the specific course of the rise of capitalism in Western Europe. Some Russians arbitrarily applied this law to Russia. Marx criticized them: If you "insist on turning my brief historical account of the rise of capitalism in Western Europe, saying that all nations are destined to follow this road no matter what kind of historical environment it finds itself in," it would be "too much of an honor and at the same time too much of an insult for me." (ibid, vol 19, p 130)

Engels emphasized time and again that in order to truly master theory, the political party of the working class must learn in the course of actual activities. Referring to the working class in Britain, Engels said: For a great class as for a great nation, there is no quicker way to learn than to learn from the results of one's own mistakes."

#### OPPOSING THE PERSONALITY CULT

Marx and Engels were thoroughgoing materialists. They opposed worshiping anything sacred and absolute. They only believed in the truth and did not have blind faith in anything. Marx said: For an appreciable period of time, people used the cult to elucidate history, but we now use history to elucidate the cult. Displaying this spirit, they criticized the things which had been regarded as sacred and authoritative, and established a scientific theoretical system. Marx and Engels joined the Communist League on the condition that all regulations conducive to a cult be eliminated. Marx said: An essential condition for Engels and me to join the secret association of the Communist League was that all regulations and rules conducive to a cult and authority should be eliminated.

The cult of Lassalle prevailed for a considerably long period of time during the German workers' movement. Newspapers and other publications extolled him and praised him as the savior of the German workers. Marx and Engels repeatedly denounced the cult of Lassalle. They said that "the myth aimed at covering up Lassalle's true features and exalting him to the skies should in no way symbolize the faith in the party." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 38, p 37) In view of the fact that the newspaper SOCIAL DEMOCRAT upheld the Lassalle cult, Marx made a solemn statement, asking the newspaper neither to use his name to hoodwink the workers nor to turn itself into an instrument for spreading absurdities.

Marx and Engels opposed being made into a cult by other people. Their boundless loyalty to the cause of liberating the working class and their great contributions to the international workers' movement enabled them to be the leaders of the working class and the masses of laborers and to enjoy high prestige among them. However, they remained humble, constantly regarded themselves as ordinary members of the public and strictly forbade others to eulogize them. In 1894, Plekhanov wrote to Engels, calling him his teacher. In his reply, Engels began by pointing out: First, please do not call me "teacher." My name is Engels.

To avoid being turned into an object of worship, Marx opposed the writing of his biography. Out of the needs of struggle at that time, Kugelmann persuaded Marx to agree to the need for his biography. Marx answered: "In my opinion, this matter brings about more harm than good. Moreover, this also harms the morality of a scientist. For example, the publisher of the Meyer Encyclopedia formerly wrote to me asking for my biography. I neither sent him my biography nor a reply." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 32, p 561)

Marx and Engels opposed the personality cult but never denied the major role played by great personages. Engels made this point very clearly when he appraised Marx after the latter's death. He said: "This genius will no longer use his energetic thinking to nourish the proletarian movements in the two hemispheres. We owe him what we are today; all achievements of the modern movements should be attributed to his theory and practice; without him, we might still be lingering in darkness." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 4, pp 437-438)

#### ADVOCATING THE STYLE OF CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM

Marx and Engels paid close attention to making self-criticism and bravely conceded and corrected their mistakes. The "Cologne communist trial" in which the communists were persecuted took place in 1852. Marx held that this trial was directly related to Willich and Schapper who went in for splittism. He accused them of working hand-in-glove with the Prussian police authorities. Later, he learned that Willich and Schapper were "unconscious assistants" of the ruling class. He corrected his mistake, made self-criticism and admitted that Schapper, Willich and others had been attacked unjustly. Marx and Engels also were very strict with themselves in handling theoretical problems and carrying out studies. Engels said: "Marx showed the unparalleled conscientiousness and strict self-criticism with which he endeavored to elaborate on his great economic discoveries to the point of utmost completion before he published them. This self-criticism rarely permitted him to adapt his presentation of the subject, in content as well as in form, to his ever-widening horizon, the result of incessant study." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 24, p 4) Marx and Engels often sought advice from others. They warmly welcomed criticism and help from others. Marx said: I welcome any scientific criticism.

Engels held that making self-criticism is an important mark differentiating a political party of the working class from any other political party. Whether the "Critique of the Gotha Program," which had been pigeonholed for 15 years, should be carried in party newspapers to publicize Marx's criticism against the party had caused the German party leaders to be divided in opinions and to show anxiety.

Engels said: "The publication of this article in an official newspaper has weakened the brunt of attack of the enemy and given us the chance to say: Please see how we criticize ourselves. Ours is the only political party capable of doing so. You can also act in the same way," (ibid, vol 39, p 21) He also said: "I know that this article will make some people very unhappy initially. This is inevitable. In my opinion, the content of this article has adequately recompensed this point. At the same time, I know that the party has become strong enough to withstand this. I also feel that the party now can surely withstand the outspoken words uttered 15 years ago and that it will in the future proudly mention this examination of strength and say: Is there any other political party which dares to act in this way?" (ibid, p 36)

Engels held that developing the style of criticism and self-criticism and carrying out inner-party discussions are important measures to prevent the party from degenerating and guarantee the party's healthy development. Engels said: "Criticism is a key element of the lifeblood of the workers' movement. How can the workers' movement avoid criticism and forbid debate? Do we ask other people to give us freedom of speech for the mere purpose of exterminating freedom of speech within our ranks?" ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 37, p 324) Engels opposed covering up and reconciling a contradiction. "When necessary, disputes and quarrels are nothing to fear. If a party allows a fool to hold sway inside the party and dares not openly disown him, such a party has no prospects." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 34, p 90) He said: Inner-party criticism will undoubtedly make many people unhappy, but it is surely more profitable than a compliment is to the party. Engels deeply abhorred those who bring the style of flattery into the party. He advocated completely cutting off all communications with these people.

#### OPPOSING THE INROADS OF VARIOUS NONPROLETARIAN VICIOUS HABITS WITHIN THE PARTY

When some people who did not come of worker families joined the proletarian movement, Marx and Engels first asked them not to bring nonproletarian biased opinions into the party but to unconditionally uphold the proletarian world outlook.

Marx and Engels paid particular attention to the decadent styles among party leaders. They once exposed some decadent elements in the party, pointing out that they "intentionally estranged themselves from the workers, indulged themselves in extravagance and pleasures, and flattered the representatives of the 'aristocracy.'" (ibid, vol 29, p 27)

Engels pointed out: "No one in a high position has the right to ask others to approach him with deferential, meek attitude." (ibid, vol 38, pp 72-73)

Marx and Engels imposed stern demands on party leaders. They said: "In our party, everyone should start by serving as a soldier. One cannot perform one's role in the party well if one just has the skills of writing or theoretical knowledge and even if one has both. To exercise leadership well, one must know very well the conditions of struggle in the party, have a good grasp of the form of this struggle, have long-tested loyalty and determination, and above all must voluntarily put themselves in the ranks of soldiers." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 4, p 270)



ANHUI POLITICAL SCIENCE SOCIETY INAUGURATED

OW110551 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] The inaugural meeting of the Anhui Provincial Society of Political Science and an academic discussion meeting was recently held in Hefei. All prefectural and municipal CCP committees' propaganda departments, party schools, all the province's institutes of higher learning and departments concerned directly under the provincial authorities sent delegates to the meeting. Comrade Lan Ganting, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, addressed the meeting.

This was the inaugural meeting of the provincial society of political science, but it was also an academic discussion meeting. It received a total of 17 theses, nearly all of which dealt with socialist democracy and the building of the party in power. These theses shed more light on the following topics: the significance of developing socialist democracy, how to correctly appraise relations between democracy and centralism and between democracy and dictatorship, how to correctly understand the CCP's leading role in China's revolution and construction, how to appraise that status and characteristics of the party in power and how to develop socialist democracy and build the party in the new historical period.

Comrade Lan Ganting, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, issued some demands and expectations regarding the society's future tasks. He said: It is necessary to build a contingent of well-trained personnel needed in the study of political science as soon as possible. Scouting for and training of personnel is instrumental to furthering the study of political science. He said: Political science is wide-ranging. As our strength is limited, we should concentrate our strength on the study of special topics in connection with current major problems. At the same time, propaganda and popularization of the study of political science should be done satisfactorily. Various measures should be taken to publicize the object and mission of the study of political science, the relations between the study of political science and the reform of the system of organizations and those between the study and the four modernizations campaign by way of popularizing the elementary knowledge of political science.

Comrade Lan Ganting pointed out: To study political science, it is imperative to uphold historical materialism, the four basic principles, and the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, be brave in exploration, allow free discussion of different schools and encourage competition in making achievements in academic study.

(Chen Weidian), secretary general of the Chinese Society of Political Science, who made a special trip to attend the meeting, read out a congratulatory message from Zhang Youyu, president of the Chinese Society of Political Science. Then he emphatically briefed the meeting on reviving and developing the study of political science in our country with the solicitude of the party Central Committee.

(Xu Hengde), permanent member of the board of directors, Chinese Society of Political Science, and associate professor of the Chinese People's University, made an academic report on the problems of the reform of the system of political organizations. (Lu Desheng), president of the Anhui Provincial Academy of Social Sciences, made a special speech on fully understanding the status of political work.

The meeting discussed and adopted the charter of the Anhui Provincial Society of Political Science, discussed plans for the society's activities in future, enrolled the first group of members and elected a 47-member board of directors. The first meeting of the board of directors elected (Li Zhiyong) president of the provincial society of political science.



ARTICLE ON MARXISM-LENINISM-MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

SK110354 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Report on DAZHONG RIBAO 11 June contributing commentator's article: "We Must Uphold the Guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought"]

[Text] The article states: Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is our party's guideline and the guide to the action of the people throughout our country. Upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is a basic principle we must follow. Before the "4 May" movement, despite hardships many advanced Chinese explored the principles for saving the country and the people. They failed because they did not have a correct guideline. It was after the October Revolution which brought Marxism-Leninism to China that the Chinese revolution took on a new look. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Zedong, we applied Marxism-Leninism to the practice of the Chinese revolution. Through their hard work, hundreds of millions of Chinese people step by step led the new democratic revolution to success and changed old, semifeudal, semi-colonial China into a new, great socialist China. Experiences have time and again shown us that no other theories but Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, which was produced by combining Marxism-Leninism with the specific practice of the Chinese revolution, can lead our country to a correct revolutionary road. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought was and still is the basic guarantee for achieving our causes. In trying to achieve socialist modernization, only when we uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought can we unify the thinking and action of the people of the country, maintain a correct and sober-minded political orientation, continually study new situations and solve new problems and blaze a new trail for Chinese-style modernization. We shall go astray when we divorce ourselves from the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

The article states: An important immediate issue in stressing the necessity of upholding the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is that it can help us penetratingly understand and conscientiously implement the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. The party has changed its work focus to socialist modernization. This accords with the Marxist theory on the most important and fundamental task following the proletariat's seizure of power. The principles of proceeding from reality in doing everything and seeking truth from facts emphasized by the CCP Central Committee have meant to restore and follow the Marxist theory of knowledge. Without the guidance of Marxism, there would have been no formulation of the line of the party's third plenary session. Upholding this line means upholding Marxism. Some comrades have an erroneous understanding of the historical transition as noted at the third plenary session. The basic reason is that they lack the study and guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

The article continues: To uphold the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is also very important in comprehensively upholding the four basic principles. The four basic principles are an entity. It is impossible to successfully uphold the other three basic principles if we divorce ourselves from the basic principle of adhering to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

The article states: In upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we should always oppose leftist and rightist trends. In view of the whole situation, we should chiefly oppose leftist trends. When the third plenary session set forth an ideological line of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts, we eventually restored the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and its noble prestige. To keep to the correct trail blazed by the third plenary session, we should continue to eliminate the leftist influence. However, we should not ignore the erroneous trends of negating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought from the rightist point of view.

For instance, a very few people babble that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong is outdated in an attempt to replace it with bourgeois ideology or other erroneous thought.

A few people hostile to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought even clamor that the ideological system of the gang of four is the epitome of Chinese culture and the basic ideological system of China. We must boldly and resolutely criticize and struggle against such leftist reactionary words and deeds. We must never allow them to spread.

The article concludes: There is another important matter in upholding the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought: that is, we must enhance our understanding of the importance of theories. During the 10 years of turmoil, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques mixed the spurious with the genuine to confuse the people's minds and theories. As a result, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as a science and truth and its prestige were greatly impaired. Some comrades formed an erroneous understanding, thinking that theories were useless and that their work could continue whether they studied theories and be fooled or commit mistakes if they studied. Such an understanding is wrong.

The importance of theories lies in its important role as a guide in practice. Practice without the guidance of theories becomes unrealistic practice. Some comrades are busy all day, but they cannot grasp the main points of their work. When they do what is right, they do not know why; when they do what is wrong, they do not know why. This is because they judge the case as it stands. As a result, they cannot improve their ideological and work standards year after year. Why? One of the important reasons is that their theoretical level is low, they cannot use Marxist theories to guide their work and they lack initiative.

We should sum up our historical experiences and launch a campaign to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to improve our standard in understanding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and promote socialist modernization.

#### PLA NAVY HONORS LEI FENG-TYPE CADRE IN SHANDONG

SK110514 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The PLA Navy CCP Committee recently issued an order to name Comrade (Yu Zhenliang) a Lei Feng-type model cadre. The ceremony was held in Weihai Municipality on the morning of 10 June. Attending the ceremony were more than 2,000 people, including Kang Zhiqiang, deputy political commissar of the PLA Navy; (Yang Li), deputy commander of the North China Sea Fleet; leading comrades from the auxiliary fleet of the North China Sea Fleet; (Ji Xiuhua), wife of Comrade (Yu Zhenliang); and representatives of cadres, fighters, staff members, workers and family members. Among those invited to attend the ceremony were leading comrades from the Yantai prefectural administrative office and the Weihai Municipal CCP Committee and people's government.

At the ceremony, Kang Zhiqiang, deputy political commissar of the PLA Navy, on behalf of the PLA Navy CCP Committee, read the order to name Comrade (Yu Zhenliang) as Lei Feng-type model cadre and presented citations, the grade-2 hero's medal and prizes to Comrade (Yu Zhenliang's) wife.

The order notes: On 18 February 1981 Comrade (Yu Zhenliang) bravely leaped on a grenade about to explode during training exercises for recruits. Consequently, he was seriously wounded. He thus rescued 12 comrades. This demonstrated the selfless and fearless spirit of Communist Party members.

(Yang Li), deputy commander of the North China Sea Fleet, announced the decision adopted by the North China Sea Fleet CCP Committee to wage a campaign to learn from Comrade (Yu Zhenliang). (Xin Ning), political commissar of a subordinate fleet, addressed the ceremony.

JINAN PLA UNITS EXTINGUISH FIRE IN EXPLOSIVES DEPOT

OW100538 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0117 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Jinan, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--Commanders and fighters of a certain division under the Jinan PLA units stationed in Qixia County, Shandong Province, courageously put out a raging fire in a depot storing explosives thus protecting the lives and property of people nearby.

Around 1400 on 27 May, a fire started spontaneously owing to excessively high indoor temperatures in a storage house in which eight dun of bleaching powder were kept at the Qixia County supplies bureau. Thick smoke suddenly billowed. At the other corner of the storage house were 20 dun of high explosives; nearly 100 dun of combustible and explosive supplies and 15,000 blasting caps were kept in another depot about 10 meters away. The consequences would be inconceivable, if the raging fire were not extinguished in time thus setting off an explosion.

Upon hearing about the fire, the commanders and fighters of a commanding company under a certain division stationed nearby immediately rushed to the scene. As soon as the doors were broken open, seven or eight fighters were knocked unconscious by the strong poisonous gas from the burning bleaching powder. Undaunted, the commanders and fighters managed to climb to the roof of the storage house and made an opening in the roof. Then, a few more fighters fell victim to poisonous gas. Squad leader Qu Fuming and fighter Hu Zhijun immediately dashed forward and continued to pry holes in the roof in order to disperse the poisonous smoke. In the meantime, company commander Wu Shaoxin also directed fighters to knock down a wall of the depot and then went in to put out the fire and at the same time move out the explosives fast.

Divisional Chief of Staff Liu Youcai also led cadres and fighters of the engineers battalion, the antichemical company and the divisional hospital to the scene. Local cadres, workers and rural commune members also showed up. The raging fire was finally put out after the armymen and people battled it for 3 hours. A major explosion was thus averted.

CHEN GUODONG, OTHERS, AT SHANGHAI MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW100313 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] The memorial service for the late Comrade (Wen Yanchun), member of the preparatory committee for the discipline committee of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and Standing Committee member of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, was held at the great hall of Shanghai's Longhua revolutionary cemetery on the afternoon of 8 June. Comrade (Wen Yanchun) died of illness on 24 May 1981 at the age of 77.

The central Discipline Inspection Committee and Yu Qiuli, Tan Zhenlin, Zhang Dingcheng, Peng Chong and Su Yu presented wreaths. Attending the memorial service were Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wan Daohan, Wang Yiping, Han Zeyi, Zhong Min, Zhao Xingzhi, Xia Zhengnong, Chen Yi, Yang Shifa, Chen Jinhua, Li Gancheng, Zhang Chengzong, Li Lingxiang, Pei Xianbai and other leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, the Shanghai Municipal People's Government and the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee.

Comrade Hu Lijiao presided over the service and Comrade Zhong Min delivered the mourning address.



GUANGDONG COMMITTEE INSPECTS EDUCATION WORK

HK100256 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] In May, the inspection group of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee conducted inspections in Yangjiang, Taishan and Xinhui Counties and Jiangmen Municipality. After examining some problems now existing in education work in these places, it put forth an appeal that it is essential to establish the practice in society of respecting teachers.

In the course of the inspection, they heard reports from people's delegates, teachers and departments concerned of the party and government that the social status of teachers is still very low. Incidents of assaulting and insulting teachers and encroaching upon schools' land and property have repeatedly occurred. Due to the fact that some cadres of leading departments concerned have not yet eliminated the influence of the leftist ideology, they have either handled some cases dilatorily, perfunctorily and improperly or confused right and wrong and shielded people who committed assault, murder or other evil.

The inspection group held: to respect teachers is our country's excellent tradition. In the course of socialist construction, people's teachers shoulder the important duty to cultivate Red and expert people of ability for the four modernizations. Their work is glorious yet arduous. Although their work is strenuous and living conditions are comparatively poor, they still take infinite pains day and night to train people of outstanding ability. They deserve society's respect.

The inspection group appealed to people of various circles in society to further eliminate the influence of leftist ideology and establish the practice in society of respecting teachers. Incidents of indiscriminately assaulting and insulting teachers, encroaching upon schools' land and property and sabotaging teaching order must be prevented in a timely manner, and handled impartially in the enforcement of laws and discipline.

GUANGZHOU ISSUES NOTICE ON PERSONAL WEAPONS

HK110215 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] With a view to upholding social order, protecting the smooth progress of the readjustment of the national economy and defending the safety of people's lives and property in Guangzhou Municipality, the Guangzhou municipal public security bureau today issued a notice on handing in privately owned guns, ammunition and all kinds of lethal weapons, and demanded that all people throughout the municipality observe and implement the notice.

The notice points out that all units and individuals are strictly prohibited from unlawfully manufacturing, modifying, possessing privately and carrying guns, ammunition, explosives, detonators, pistols, broadswords, daggers, soft steel lashes and triangular files not for use in production. Those who have privately manufactured, modified, possessed or hidden lethal weapons must immediately hand them in to their local public security and defense departments. They must actively hand in their lethal weapons and guarantee that they will never manufacture, modify, privately possess or use them in the future. If they comply, they will not be prosecuted. Those who refuse to hand in or who manufacture, modify, privately possess, use or carry lethal weapons again will be severely punished according to law. Those who are found in the future to use lethal weapons to carry out unlawful and criminal activities, to strike at and take revenge on their accusers or to threaten or injure the people in performance of their duties will be severely punished according to law.

The notice stresses that all factories, mines, enterprises, organs, schools, streets and rural communes and brigades must strengthen education for the cadres, staff, workers, students, residents and the masses of commune members, and appeal to the people who privately possess lethal weapons to actively hand them in. They must also mobilize the masses to accuse and expose the people who unlawfully manufacture, modify, privately possess and carry lethal weapons.



All units must strictly straighten out their internal order and take steps to prevent their materials and equipment from being used in the processing, manufacture or modification of all kinds of lethal weapons. The responsibility of those who do nothing to keep this under control or shield and connive with the criminals will be investigated and punished according to law.

HENAN ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK IN READJUSTMENT

HK100238 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Station commentary: "Link Acting in Accordance With Economic Laws With Strengthening Ideological and Political Work--Third Comment on Correctly Handling the Issue of Relations in the Course of Economic Readjustment"]

[Excerpts] Since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, party organizations at all levels on the industrial and communications front have done much ideological and political work and achieved very great results. However, we must see that the ideological and political work of many factories, mines and enterprises had not met the needs of the four modernizations. Some comrades have not sufficiently understood the important role and function of ideological and political work in the new period. The phenomenon of disregarding and weakening ideological and political work has emerged. Some comrades have set acting in accordance with economic laws against strengthening ideological and political work. This is a muddled approach.

No doubt, economic work must be done in accordance with objective economic laws. However, we must foster people's subjective efforts to master objective economic laws. One of the important tasks of ideological and political work is to unify the ideology of the cadres, staff and workers of an enterprises on the basis of the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and to mobilize them to endeavor to implement the line, principles and policies. This requires us to act in accordance with economic laws. Therefore, acting in accordance with economic laws and strengthening ideological and political work should supplement each other and neither should be overemphasized at the expense of the other. In economic work, we must continue to adhere to the principle that ideology should be in the lead.

The present essential task of the ideological and political work of the industrial and communications enterprises is to use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding principle; continue to eliminate the influence of erroneous leftist ideology in economic work; further unify the ideology of the cadres, staff, workers and masses on the basis of the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary of the party Central Committee; unfold the activities of increasing production, practicing economy, increasing income and saving expenditures with readjustment as the center and with enhancing economic efficiency as the aim; do everything possible to quickly promote industrial and communications production and contribute toward achieving a balance between revenue and expenditures and economic stability. To guarantee the completion of the above-mentioned tasks, all industrial and communications enterprises must continue to conduct education in the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the party Central Committee so that the staff and workers can profoundly understand the correctness of the party's line, principles and policies and embark on the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

Meanwhile, we must link ideological and political work with solving actual problems. We must do ideological and political work in the economic activities of production, technology, administration, livelihood and rear service. We must eliminate the phenomenon of separating ideological and political work from economic work so as to give full play to the role of ideological and political work in the course of the four modernizations.

HENAN'S LIU JIE ON RURAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK110632 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Report on article by Henan Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Liu Jie: "The System of Assigning Responsibilities to Each Laborer and Linking Remuneration to Output as Carried Out in Rural Henan"]

[Excerpts] The present situation in rural Henan has rarely been better since the founding of the state. There are many reasons for this, but the main one is that we have seriously carried out the policies laid down since the third plenary session. Among these policies, we have chosen various types of production responsibility systems in light of local conditions. These have played a major role in consolidating the collective economy and developing agricultural production.

A responsibility system in widespread use in rural Henan is that of assigning responsibilities to each laborer and linking remuneration to output, under unified management. The cadres and peasants have summed up the characteristics of this system as "three unchanging things, four unified things, and five things fixed and one reward for each laborer." The three unchanging things are the system of collective ownership of the means of production, the unified distribution of the production teams, and the basic accounting units. The four unified things are plans, cultivation, management and use of water, and management and use of draft animals and large and medium-sized farm machines and implements. The five things fixed and one reward are fixed manpower, plots of land, investment, output and work points, with bonuses for exceeding output plans and compensation required for shortfalls. The contract system has been extensively instituted between production teams and peasants, between production teams and specialized groups, and between specialized teams. About 60 percent of the production teams in Henan are now practicing this system.

Why do the peasants welcome this type of responsibility system so much? Because it embraces all the advantages of various systems and is suited to the current level of development of the productive forces in most parts of the province. The institution of the production responsibility systems has stimulated all-round development of the rural economy in Henan. The province reaped a great bumper harvest in 1979. Despite natural disasters such as floods in the south and drought in the north in 1980, the province still gained a relatively great all-round increase in production. New records were set in grain, cotton and oil output. Relatively great growth was recorded in forestry, animal husbandry, and commune and brigade industry and sideline production.

Since instituting the responsibility systems, labor efficiency and economic effect have improved and there is more surplus labor and capital accumulation, creating conditions for agricultural capital construction. In 1979 and 1980, the province sank a total of 72,000 mechanically operated wells [words indistinct] and increased the effective irrigated area by 3.21 million mu.

Judging by current developments there are great prospects for the system of assigning responsibilities to each laborer and linking remuneration to output, under unified management. Following the improvement of the productive force, there is more diversification and more items are covered by specialized contracting. Some communes and brigades have already switched to a responsibility system of specialized contracting with remuneration linked to output. If things go on developing like this, the low-level collective economy which is currently a simple natural economy may be able to gradually make the transition to specialized and socialized collective economy, thus embarking on a new road in agricultural modernization.

BEIJING HOLDS FIRST EXAMS FOR 'SELF-TAUGHT' STUDENTS

OW101332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1326 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--About 3,000 people this week took the first examinations set for self-taught students by the Beijing municipal college examination committee. The candidates included workers, peasants, teachers and office workers. Sunday's paper was a philosophy exam and the candidates will go on to take other examinations in political economics, Chinese, advanced mathematics and foreign languages (English, Japanese or Russian). Those who pass the general exams will take specialized examinations next year and will be awarded college diplomas if they pass. They will qualify for the same levels of jobs and salaries as college graduates. Most of the candidates are young although some are around 50.

JIN MING ATTENDS HEBEI CHILDREN'S DAY PARTY

HK110528 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Summary] Some 10,000 children attended a garden party in Shijiazhuang on 1 June to mark Children's Day. Responsible persons of the provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, CPPCC, and Shijiazhuang Prefecture and Municipality including Jin Ming, Jiang Yizhen, Li Erzong, Huang Hua, Tan Qimin, Zhang Xiaodong, (Jia Qiyun) and Jia Ran attended the function.

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS ANIMAL HUSBANDRY FORUM

SK110928 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The Nei Monggol regional party committee and the regional people's government held a forum in Hohhot from late May to early June on pastoral area management and administration. Major topics at the forum were, in line with the characteristics of minority nationalities in pastoral areas and the realities of animal husbandry production, emphatically eliminating the influence of leftist erroneous ideas and readjusting the production relations unsuitable for the development of productive forces in animal husbandry by popularizing systems of responsibility step by step in a planned manner so as to emancipate productive forces, enliven the pastoral area economy and enable the work in pastoral areas to enter a new phase.

Bao Yintu, secretary general of the regional party committee, presided over the forum. Ba-tu-ba-gen, vice chairman of the regional people's government, delivered a report on questions concerning systems of responsibility in animal husbandry. Hao Siushan, vice governor of the regional people's government, delivered a report on grassland management, profits and construction. Jie-er-ge-le, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and vice governor of the regional people's government, delivered a speech summing up results of the forum.

It was stated at the forum that the situation in pastoral areas, as in agricultural and semiagricultural areas, is very good. However, due to the influence of erroneous leftist ideas, pastoral area work and animal husbandry has only achieved initial success in the past 2 years. Painsstaking efforts must be exerted to solve many problems left over from the past, especially problems concerning the imbalance between production relations and productive forces and egalitarianism in distribution. Therefore, the focus of the pastoral area work is to continue to implement the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the guidelines of the party Central Committee work conference convened at the end of last year; emphatically eliminate the influence of leftist erroneous ideas; emancipate people's minds; establish and improve the systems of responsibility in animal husbandry step by step in a planned way; readjust production relations to suit the level of development of the productive forces in pastoral areas; attend to current production; do a good job in 1981 animal husbandry distribution and lay a better foundation for 1982 production.



YANG YICHEN AT HEILONGJIANG SECURITY COMMENDATION

SK090128 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Excerpts] On the evening of 8 June at the (Huayuan) meeting hall, leading comrades of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee received 10 persons who have rendered great service in struggles against criminals. They conferred with them, praising their dauntless revolutionary spirit and encouraging them to make new contributions to improving public security. These leading comrades were Yang Yichen, Chen Lei, Li Jianbai, Chen Jianfei, Wang Luming, (Wang Zhao) and Hou Jie.

The leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee said at the reception: People throughout the province support and thank you. They should learn from you; for you exude high political awareness, dare to fight for just causes in defiance of your lives, dare to struggle against criminals and significantly contribute to safeguarding public security. The whole situation is very good. The public security situation is also improving.

They urged people throughout the province to take action to ensure that criminals have no place to hide and thus allow the four modernizations to progress smoothly.

Also attending the reception were Wang Huacheng, deputy secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of the municipality; (Wang Qinrong), deputy secretary of the Songhua Jiang Prefectural CCP Committee; (Zhang Li), director of the political and judicial office of the provincial CCP Committee; and responsible comrades of the Political Department of the provincial military district, the provincial public security office, the People's Procuratorate and the Higher People's Court.

LIAONING, ECONOMIC INSPECTION CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

SK100240 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] The provincial economic inspection conference, which concluded on 8 June, stressed that it is imperative to take effective steps to sternly deal with violations and criminal activities in the economic field to safeguard the economic readjustment and the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

The conference held that since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, our province, as elsewhere in the country, has witnessed the emergence of an excellent situation rarely seen in many years.

A handful of lawbreakers, however, take advantage of this excellent situation and avail themselves of the opportunities created when policy restraints are eased and the new economic management system is yet to be established, to engage in such illegal activities at embezzlement, theft, bribery and profiteering, damaging the socialist economic foundation and causing great losses to the state and the collectives. We must deal stern blows at these lawbreakers to ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

The conference pointed out that economic inspection work is an important matter concerning policies directly affecting the implementation of the various party's policies on economic readjustment. Procuratorial departments should be bold in investigating economic cases and take an active but prudent attitude to clarify the characteristics of illegal activities in the economic field and distinguish between policies aimed at stimulating the economy and establishing an independent accounting system in prosperous rural areas and the crimes of embezzlement, theft, bribery and profiteering. They should also distinguish the various forms of cooperation between enterprises from the formation of cliques for selfish interests.

Chen Puru, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and governor, spoke at the conference.

## Commentary Urges Action

SK100316 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Station commentary: "We Should Struggle Against Law Violations in the Economic Field"]

[Text] Some lawbreakers take advantage of the current national economic readjustment to commit economic crimes. This is a problem we must heed. Some of these lawbreakers extort a great amount of money from rural communes trying to become prosperous and neighborhoods or schools trying to establish enterprises by signing processing or supply and marketing contracts for them and sharing in the profits. Others illegally buy raw materials for which there is a state monopoly on purchasing and marketing by bribery and sales of expensive but shoddy goods. Still others engage in profiteering and smuggling. Some abuse their power and indulge in embezzlement and bribery detrimental to state and collective interests.

Economic crimes undermine stability and unity, disrupt economic order and endanger the interest of the state, the collective and the people. Moreover, they have a bad influence on the minds of the cadres and people and corrupt socialist morality and practices. To deal blows at law violators in the economic field and to guarantee the smooth progress of the national economic readjustment and the four modernizations, CCP committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership and urge the masses of party members and cadres to be brave in struggling against law violations. All procuratorial organs should conduct comprehensive economic inspections and, adopting the protection of the national economic readjustment as their central task, focus on criminals guilty of embezzlement, theft and bribery. In particular, they should first deal with those who embezzle or steal state or collective property by exploiting opportunities arising because many enterprises are closed, suspended, merged or have had their production lines altered.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG AFFORESTATION--Harbin, 5 Jun (XINHUA)--Heilongjiang Province, which has the highest vegetation coverage rate and the largest timber reserves in China, has afforested 330,000 hectares of land since early May in forest and agricultural areas, meeting the annual quota, according to the provincial afforestation bureau. The Heilongjiang People's Government held two meetings this spring to discuss afforestation. The afforestation bureau and the agricultural bank issued loans of 10 million yuan to 21 cities and counties in the dry western areas. In the forest areas, offices have been set up to guide the work, and 30,000 technicians have been trained, the bureau said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 5 Jun 81 OW]

HEILONGJIANG MINORITY SCHOOLS--Heilongjiang Province has developed the education of minority nationalities since the PRC's founding. In the first few years after the PRC's founding, it had only 6 Korean junior middle schools. The province now has 648 minority schools with 218,000 students. Eighty-six are middle schools, and 562 are primary schools. By the end of 1980, the province had trained 32,900 minority cadres. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jun 81 SK]

SHENYANG CHEMICAL COMPANY--Chemical industrial bureaus of Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang Provinces established a chemical product company for the northeast area of China in early 1981 in Shenyang. The company has been praised by the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the State Supply Bureau for its good job in disposing of stockpiled goods and adjusting the production of what is surplus and what is in short supply. In the past few months, the company has delivered from Heilongjiang and Jilin Provinces 7,400 tons of chemical raw materials and products and disposed of 3,000 tons of overstocked products of chemical industrial enterprises. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jun 81 SK]

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ADDRESSES EDUCATION FORUM

SK110315 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] According to our sources, Gansu Province recently sponsored an education work forum. Participants outlined tasks for readjusting the province's education, including development of preschool education, popularization of elementary education, enhancement of junior middle schools, curtailment of proliferating general senior middle schools and development of vocational education. Concentrated efforts should be made to do a good job in operating key schools to harmoniously conduct educational undertakings and meet the needs of achieving the four modernizations.

The forum held: In popularizing elementary education, it is necessary to adopt various methods in running schools. Following the enforcement of the production system to assign farm output quotas for individual households in most areas in the province, it is necessary to vigorously develop elementary schools in various forms, such as half-day and every-other-day schools and offering classes in the slack farming season. It is also necessary to build an able and responsible teacher contingent and to solve teacher wage problems in primary schools run by the local people.

The provincial education work forum also noted: In view of the province's limited manpower, financial and material resources, while accelerating development of junior middle schools and curtailing the proliferation of general senior middle schools, it is necessary to merge junior middle schools with qualified ones and to adopt joint measures in managing these schools. Those which have the necessary conditions should be allowed to develop independently. The forum stressed: In readjusting education work, it is imperative to bear in mind the actual situation, make an all-round arrangement and implement the arrangement incrementally. Under no circumstance should we seek uniformity in doing everything.

The provincial education work form was held in Lanzhou in late May. Comrades in charge of cultural and education work from various prefectures, autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties and responsible comrades of provincial-level departments concerned attended the forum--more than 200 persons in all.

Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, addressed the forum.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN PARTICIPATES IN SANITATION WORK

SK101318 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] According to GANSU RIBAO, provincial party, government and army organ leading comrades, including Feng Jixin, Li Dengying, Liu Haisheng, (Ma Yusheng) and Wang Yaohua, participated in sanitation work and helped remove garbage at Lanzhou railway station, (Panlie) Road, (Dongguang Square) and the Lanzhou bus station yesterday morning, together with some office cadres and soldiers of the Lanzhou PLA units.

Earlier, provincial and municipal office cadres and some PLA soldiers stationed in Lanzhou also participated in sanitation work at some parks, railway and bus stations and some public places on the morning of 6 June. More than 17,000 people took part in these two sanitation campaigns.

To enable office cadres to regularly and systematically participate in sanitation work, the provincial and municipal people's governments have decided to designate the first Saturday of every month as sanitation day in the future. All provincial and municipal office cadres, with the exception of the old, weak, sick and disabled, must participate in work on these sanitation days.



FOREIGN MINISTER CHU FU-SUNG VISITS AFRICABanquet in Pretoria

OW040313 Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Pretoria, 4 Jun (CNA)--The Republic of China and South Africa must join hands in fighting international communism, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Chu Fu-sung said here Wednesday night.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honor at the University of South Africa by his South African counterpart Pik Botha, Minister Chu warned that the sole objective of the communists is to destroy the free world. "They want to bury all of us. That is why we fight them...we want to preserve our freedom."

He said the people of the Republic of China feel close to South Africa although the two countries are geographically far away.

The exchange of visits between Premier Sun Yun-hsuan and Prime Minister P. W. Botha last year had further cemented the already close relations between the two countries, he added. Chu said he was happy to note the Overseas Chinese in South Africa have done their best to contribute to the development of South Africa. "They are treated like brothers and sisters, and we are very grateful."

Earlier, in his speech welcoming Chu, Minister Botha said he was proud of the fact that the Republic of China took part in South Africa's 20th Republic Day celebrations and did so openly.

Botha said together the two countries have aligned themselves against the forces of Marxism and communism. He believes more countries will follow in the near future.

Botha praised the Chinese community in South Africa for its "industry and high sense of responsibility." He asked Minister Chu to bring home the message that South Africans hold the Republic of China in high regard and cherish the ties of friendship between the two countries.

The banquet was attended by 240 people, including 5 South African Cabinet ministers, Chinese Ambassador H.K. Yang, other Chinese Embassy officials and Chinese community leaders.

Reception in Malawi

OW051050 Taipei CNA in English 1006 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Blantyre, Malawi, 5 Jun (CNA)--Minister of Foreign Affairs Chu Fu-sung said here Thursday night the Republic of China wishes to strengthen its cooperation with Malawi not only in agriculture but also in other fields.

Speaking at a reception hosted in honor of him by the Malawi Government, Chu said the Chinese Government and people have great admiration for Malawi, which has succeeded in boosting its agriculture in only a short period. "I am sure I will bring back to my country a story of success in your great country," he said.

In a speech welcoming Chu, Malawi's Minister of Local Government Louis Chimango said the Chinese minister's visit is "a true testimony" of the cordial relations between the two countries.

Chimango pointed out that since 1966 the Republic of China has been providing Malawi with agricultural expertise to help teach its people better methods of farming.

The Chinese Government has also generously donated various kinds of agricultural implements to Malawi and provided scholarships to enable Malawians to receive agricultural training in Taiwan.

"The Malawi Government is grateful for the helpful contribution made by the Chinese Government towards the fulfilment of Malawi's objectives of self-sufficiency in food and development of economy with agricultural as its base," he said.

The reception, which took place at the Mount Soche Hotel, was attended by some 300 people, including Malawi Government officials, Chinese Ambassador Feng Yueh-tseng and members of the Chinese agricultural mission of Malawi.

Minister Chu, accompanied by his wife and a three-man entourage, flew into Blantyre from Johannesburg Wednesday afternoon for a three-day official visit.

#### Arrival in Lesotho

OW091231 Taipei CNA in English 0941 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Maseru, Lesotho, 9 June (CNA)--Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs and M's Chu Fu-sung, together with the minister's entourage of three, received a warm welcome as their 3-day official visit here began Monday afternoon.

Escorted by Chinese Ambassador Chang Ping-nan and Su Tsung-ching, leader of the Chinese agricultural mission to Lesotho, they arrived at Maseru from Bloemfontein, South Africa, by car shortly after noon.

At the Maseru borderpost, Minister and Mrs Chu were greeted by 150 people lining up on both sides of the road and carrying huge red banners with bilingual slogans like "Welcome H.E. Foreign Minister Chu" and "Long live Sino-Lesotho friendship."

Foreign Minister C.D. Molapo and Chief of Protocol Mrs M. Selhabo were among other Lesotho officials who met Minister Chu at the borderpost. The rest of the crowd consisted of the Chinese Embassy officials, Overseas Chinese, members of the Chinese agricultural mission and their families.

Chu and his party then proceeded to the Chinese Embassy, where they had lunch with Minister and Mrs Molapo and Chinese Embassy officials.

Later in the afternoon, Minister Chu, accompanied by Ambassador Chang, called on Minister Molapo, Finance Minister E.R. Sekhonyana, and Minister of Transport P.N. Reete (concurrently minister of agriculture) respectively at their offices.

Minister Chu and the three Lesotho ministers all expressed satisfaction about the cordial and friendly relations between the two countries. Molapo pledged continued moral support of his government for the Republic of China.

Sekhonyana, who has been invited by the Chinese Government to visit Taiwan, told Minister Chu that he plans to take the trip in September this year.

**END OF**

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